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Marcos Foes Pledge Protests Against Reagan If He Visits

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Opponents of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, denouncing his implied threat of a return to martial law, promised Thursday night to mount new anti-government protests that would include demonstrations against U.S. President Ronald Reagan if he visits the Philippines as planned in November.

"If Mr. Reagan comes, we will prepare a proper welcome for him," said an opposition leader,

José Diokno, emphasizing that he meant "protest actions." Mr. Diokno's comments came as Manila was still counting the dead and injured from a violent confrontation between the police and youths after a peaceful rally that called on Mr. Marcos to resign. At least 10 persons — two firemen, two marines and six civilians — died in the riot, according to The Associated Press, and Mr. Marcos said 11 were dead. The government said 66 civilians and 59 military and police personnel had been injured.

The violence provoked a new round of recriminations from all sides Thursday, with Mr. Marcos linking the riot directly to his political opponents and implicitly threatening to revive martial law.

"I want the opposition — do not force my hand," Mr. Marcos said in a stern television statement. "Do not compel me to move into extremes you already know of. If necessary I will do so."

Mr. Marcos imposed martial law in 1972 and lifted it in 1981, but still retains some of its powers. Some of the toughest verbal blows were struck by the leader of this country's 45 million Roman Catholics, Cardinal Jaime L. Sin.

The government's "lack of openness, the atmosphere of evasiveness that it fosters, its adherence to practices that bring back memories of Mr. Goebbels of Nazi Germany — these are not calculated to inspire faith and confidence," the cardinal said. "Unless they are changed, reconciliation cannot be achieved."

Except for protesting Mr. Reagan's arrival, however, the opposition indicated that it had not planned its next assaults on the government. Leaders said Mr. Marcos's threat of martial law would not deter them, but they were hesitant to discuss specific actions.

Agapito Aquino, brother of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Philippine opposition leader who was slain Aug. 21, said a showdown strike was one possibility. A boycott of three major newspapers sympathetic to Mr. Marcos will continue.

Mr. Diokno and other leaders reiterated that their mass rally Wednesday afternoon had nothing to do with the violence that erupted later when several thousand people, mostly youths, marched toward the presidential palace.

Organizers of the rally, he said, had attempted to dissuade participants from marching.

Reagan May See Prelate During Philippines Visit

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan intends to go ahead with his scheduled November visit to the Philippines, but will try to dampen criticism of the stopover by meeting with Cardinal Jaime Sin, one of the most prominent critics of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, administration officials said Wednesday.

These officials emphasized that the trip is still being "re-evaluated." But they said that both Mr. Reagan and his national security adviser, William P. Clark, favor a meeting with Mr. Marcos unless it appears physically dangerous.

Michael A. McMahon, a presidential assistant, said Wednesday that he met with Cardinal Sin on a recent trip to Manila and that a Reagan-Sin meeting was "under consideration."

On Thursday, Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said that the administration was watching the situation in the Philippines "very closely, but there are no changes in the president's trip plans," The Associated Press reported.

plans," The Associated Press reported. "We'll take a look at all security arrangements," he said, adding that Mr. Reagan would not go anywhere if his security is not assured.

Reagan Security Doubt

Meanwhile, a former Philippine foreign secretary, Raul S. Manglapus, said Thursday on television that Philippine security forces will not be able to protect Mr. Reagan if he undertakes the visit, United Press International reported. Mr. Manglapus, a founder of the Movement for a Free Philippines who lives in exile in the United States, said that if the the Marcos government was not able to protect the life of Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. going home, "I don't see how the government can now say that it can protect the life of an American president."

On Wednesday, Mr. Marcos denied he suggested that cancellation of Mr. Reagan's trip would raise political problems about operation of two U.S. bases, Subic Bay and Clark Air Base, The Associated Press reported.



Right Troops, Wrong Country

Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee gasped, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, left, covered his face, and General Paul X. Kelley, right, commandant of the Marine Corps, beat a hasty retreat after explaining to congressmen the mission of U.S. troops sent "into Vietnam" a year ago. He meant "into Lebanon," he said, calling the mistake "a Freudian slip." Reagan administration critics have asserted that sending troops into Lebanon could lead to a war like that in Vietnam.

U.S. House Panel Backs Compromise Allowing Marines to Stay in Lebanon

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved Thursday the compromise plan negotiated by the White House and congressional leaders to allow U.S. marines to remain in Lebanon 18 months. The vote was 30-6.

The resolution was sent to the full House for a vote, probably next Thursday. The committee voted its approval despite grave misgivings about the U.S. presence in Lebanon.

"For the United States and its marines, Lebanon is a quagmire," warned Representative Douglas Berman, a Nebraska Republican. But Representative Lee H. Hamilton, an Indiana Democrat, said the marines had to stay as part of the multinational peacekeeping force to give diplomacy a chance to resolve the problems in Lebanon.

If the full Congress approves the compromise agreement, Mr. Reagan would be authorized to keep marines in Lebanon for 18 months without formally invoking the War Powers Resolution. The resolution prohibits such foreign deployments without specific congressional approval.

The committee rejected two amendments that would have substantially altered the compromise package.

"It is important to remember that the president has signed on to this resolution if it remains intact," cautioned the chairman of the committee, Clement J. Zablocki, a Wisconsin Democrat. Mr. Zablocki had earlier angrily protested a vote Wednesday by the Appropriations Committee to cut off money for the marines Dec. 1 if Mr. Reagan did

not agree that their presence in Lebanon was covered by the War Powers Resolution.

Equally angry, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., assured the House that he would sidetrack the appropriations panel's move by shifting the bill into Mr. Zablocki's committee, where the restriction could be lifted. The restriction was attached to a stopgap spending bill necessary to keep parts of the government solvent past Oct. 1.

Mr. O'Neill also said that Mr. Reagan had apparently not done a good job of explaining to the nation why the marines are in Lebanon and suggested that "maybe it would be a good idea" if the president headed suggestions to address a joint session of Congress.

An amendment by Representative Ted Weiss, a New York Democrat, would have cut off the authorization for the marines to be in Lebanon at the end of the 18-month period rather than leaving it an open question to be decided at the time. That amendment was rejected on a voice vote.

The committee then voted 25-9 against an attempt by Representative Peter H. Kostmayer, Democrat of Pennsylvania, to cut the time period from 18 months to nine months, which would raise the issue again during next year's election.

They said they did not know who had named the guns, Syrian-backed Druze and leftist Muslim militiamen operate behind Syrian lines. The French air strikes came about seven hours after shells fell into central Beirut and surrounding suburbs.

At least one round hit the former residence of the French ambassador, now headquarters of the French contingent to the four-nation peacekeeping force, wounding four soldiers.

In a separate incident at about the same time, two French soldiers were wounded when a grenade was thrown at their truck beneath an

French Planes Attack Artillery In Beirut Hills

Reuters

BEIRUT — French Super Etendard fighter planes struck artillery batteries behind Syrian Army lines in the hills east of Beirut on Thursday as the guns had fired on French positions in Beirut, wounding four French soldiers, Western military officials said.

The four French fighter jets scrambled from the aircraft carrier Foch, in the Mediterranean Sea off Beirut, shortly before it was announced from Paris that the French government had given its forces in Beirut permission to attack artillery batteries firing on them.

The Super Etendards swooped behind Syrian lines on the mountain stretch of the Beirut-Damascus Highway just before dusk and attacked at least six 130mm guns in the Dahr al-Baidar and Ain Dara areas, the military officials said.

There were unconfirmed reports that they also hit guns in the front-line mountain town of Dour Shweir, held by the Syrians, about nine miles (15 kilometers) farther north.

It was not immediately known whether the single-seater planes had used their bombs, rockets or 30mm cannons or if they had knocked out their targets, the officials added.

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overpass between East and West Beirut.

Seventeen French troops have now been killed in Lebanon. Thursday's casualties came during a fresh artillery barrage on Beirut during which an Italian Army ammunition dump was also directly hit by rockets.

Earlier this week, the French defense minister, Charles Hernu, announced that his government had given French troops in Beirut permission to shoot back at any artillery positions that shelled them.

Earlier this week, the French external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, criticized U.S. naval fire against anti-government positions in the hills near Beirut, apparently because the U.S. action seemed aimed at aiding the embattled Lebanese Army.

He distanced France from the American action, saying France was not in the same "cogwheel" as the United States.

"We work together in Beirut, and in the framework of the mission given to the multinational force in Beirut," Mr. Hernu said, "but we don't work together elsewhere."

He added: "If the Americans want to take the place of the Israelis, that's their responsibility, not ours."

On Thursday morning, about 600 Druze women and children marched on the U.S. Embassy in West Beirut to protest the growing U.S. involvement in the war in Lebanon.

At the presidential palace in the hill suburb of Baabda, the Lebanese government had further consultations on a Saudi attempt to secure a cease-fire in the war in the mountains.

President Amin Gemayel contacted several Arab leaders Thursday to inform them of latest developments, the radio said.

Mr. Gemayel also met with the U.S. envoy, Richard Fairbanks, the assistant to presidential envoy Robert C. McFarlane, who saw the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, in Damascus on Thursday.

Reagan Blames Soviet
Steven V. Roberts of The New York Times reported from Washington.

President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz both said Wednesday that the Soviet Union was sponsoring and supplying the growing role of Syria in the battle for control of Lebanon. Their comments came as both houses of Congress held hearings on a compromise formula that would authorize the continued presence of the 1,200 marines in Lebanon for an additional 18 months.

Some legislators said the remarks seemed to be an attempt to speed passage of the authorizing resolution by tapping the wave of anti-Soviet sentiment on Capitol Hill stemming from the downing



Blackened buses still blocked this Manila street on Thursday after rioting Wednesday night. Youthful demonstrators set them on fire during a march on the presidential palace.



Italian peacekeeping troops sifted through the debris of their arms dump in East Beirut on Thursday after it was destroyed by rebel rocket fire. There were no casualties.

Clark Endorses Tightening the Sale of Equipment to Russia

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser, has endorsed a proposed tightening of controls over exports to the Soviet Union, administration officials said on Wednesday. His action intensifies an interagency conflict over U.S. response to the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines plane.

Mr. Clark's step came in a letter to Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, whose department enforces the export controls and heads an interagency advisory committee on export policy. The letter supported the committee's recommendation of Sept. 13, that a more restrictive export standard be applied to 17 categories of oil and gas equipment.

Mr. Clark's position appears to place him in conflict with both Mr. Baldrige and Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Administration

sources said Mr. Shultz was furious over the Sept. 13 recommendation.

The administration officials said a cabinet-level body, the Senior Interagency Group on International Economic Policy, headed by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, plans to take up the matter Friday.

It was unclear whether Mr. Clark was acting personally or for President Ronald Reagan. Officials said that a tightening of export controls would not affect sales to the Soviet Union of pipeline equipment. Mr. Reagan approved the removal of such equipment from the restricted list on Aug. 20, in response to a recommendation from Mr. Baldrige and Mr. Shultz.

Because Mr. Reagan approved decontrol of the pipelines, the interagency committee did not include them in its recommended tightening. The chairman of the subcommittee interagency group was Lawrence J. Brady, assistant secretary of commerce for trade administration, a leading opponent of trade with the Russians. He has been supported by Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense.

Mr. Brady's position is in sharp contrast to that of his superior, Mr. Baldrige. Mr. Baldrige and Mr. Shultz have generally favored trade in all but the most sensitive products on the ground that the Russians can buy most items in other countries. They have been working with U.S. allies to make export controls international, in order to make them more effective. But Europe and Japan are reluctant to sever trade with the Russians.

The recommended export policy, unless overturned by the cabinet and the president, would deny an export license for \$40 million worth of oil exploration equipment and would place 17 products for exploration under national security export controls.

Under such controls, the Defense Department, which has gen-

erally opposed trade with the Russians, has a major say. Under foreign policy controls, in which these products are now listed, the State Department has a major say.

The advisory group's action was originally described as "technical" and was taken unanimously. However, two administration officials, commenting separately and asking that they not be identified, said the impact could be far-reaching.

They explained that the items that would be shifted to the national security control list included many that were banned by Mr. Reagan last year when he tried to discourage European support for the pipeline to bring natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

In June 1982, the president extended a ban on sale of U.S. pipeline equipment to the licenses and subsidiaries of U.S. companies abroad.

Western European governments then ordered the companies within their jurisdiction to ship the equip-

ment despite the ban. Mr. Reagan followed by imposing sanctions against the European suppliers.

U.S. relations with the Europeans became even more tense until November, when Mr. Shultz worked out a compromise in which the allies agreed to press for making the controls international through the Coordinating Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A State Department official said: "I am afraid that we may be embarking on the same course as we were last June."

An official from another agency, who asked that neither he nor the agency be identified, said, "We were sandbagged by the hawks."

William A. Root, director of the State Department's office of East-West trade, who tendered his resignation last week as a result of the committee recommendations, was urged to reconsider, and said on Wednesday that he is staying on the job for the time being.

Increased quotas, in the form of additional deposits by each nation of its own currencies and which are due to go into effect in 1984, "would not be in effect at that time," he said.

The Europeans insist that the IMF tends to exaggerate its liquidity problems. They contend that the IMF quota increase should pour at least \$15 billion to \$20 billion in hard currencies into the IMF some time in 1984.

"To put it simply," said one official, "we would be broke. We would have no more uncommitted money to continue our normal operations."

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Soviet Marshal Renews Warnings on Missiles

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The chief of the Soviet general staff, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, renewed on Friday warnings that the Kremlin will respond to new U.S. medium-range missile deployments in Western Europe with "response measures" that would pose an equal military threat to the United States and Western Europe.

As with previous warnings, Marshal Ogarkov did not specify the kind of retaliatory steps that the Soviet leadership envisaged.

But, in a news commentary, he hinted more clearly than before that instead of deploying more SS-20 missiles of the kind that have been at the heart of the dispute over medium-range weapons, the Kremlin would look to other options, possibly including the stationing of submarine-based missiles closer to U.S. shores.

Marshal Ogarkov's article, carried by Tass, was the second major Soviet pronouncement in three days on the medium-range missile issue, the previous one having taken the form of a written reply by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, to a letter from West German parliamentarians.

Since neither the Ogarkov article nor Mr. Andropov's response to the West Germans contained any substantive shift in the Soviet negotiating position, Western diplomats theorized that the Kremlin was attempting to push the missile issue to the fore again after the crisis over the shooting down of a Korean airliner three weeks ago by a Soviet fighter jet.

That action was not mentioned

in Marshal Ogarkov's article, nor in the Andropov message.

Western strategists have said that one option open to the Russians was the emplacement of new SS-20 batteries in the extreme northeast corner of the Soviet Union, across the Bering Strait from Alaska.

Given the SS-20's range of approximately 3,200 miles (5,184 kilometers), that would place Alaska, much of western Canada and the northwestern corner of the United States within potential striking distance.

Since they are classified as medium-range weapons, SS-20s deployed in this way would increment the power of the Soviet strategic arsenal without compromising under the unratified second strategic arms limitation agreement, which both sides have agreed to respect pending negotiation of a new strategic pact.

However, Marshal Ogarkov appeared to be saying that this was not the option uppermost in the Kremlin's planning.

The pledge to match new American deployments, he said, "does not mean that the Soviet Union is going to compete with the United States in the military field and copy it blindly in the reckless arms race into which the United States is pushing the rest of the world."

He continued: "It goes without saying that the Soviet Union will not allow the United States and its allies to have a military edge, but taking Soviet military doctrine and the achieved level of science and technology as our guide, we shall steer a path of our own on matters

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IMF, Low on Funds, Reportedly Suspends All New Loan Negotiations

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the first time in its history, the International Monetary Fund has suspended all new negotiations for loans to needy countries, according to authoritative IMF sources.

The move came after the IMF ran short of cash and European nations and Saudi Arabia refused to provide an emergency \$6-billion advance.

The IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, told the fund's executive board last week that after the conclusion of the IMF's joint annual meeting with

the World Bank, scheduled to start next Tuesday, the agency would have to discuss reductions in about \$2.7 billion worth of loans in process.

Letters of intent had already been signed for some of those loans, but none has yet reached the board for final approval.

The IMF has played the lead role in working to resolve the 1982-1983 international financial crisis arising out of the inability of major Third World countries to meet their payments on an estimated \$600 billion to \$700 billion in debt to banks and governments to the industrial world.

The belt-tightening will not for the moment affect the rescue efforts in Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, the three Third World nations with the largest debts. They have largely concluded their arrangements with the lending agency.

But the loans still in process reportedly include a proposed \$2-billion advance to Nigeria, which, like the others, may be subject to a form of "rationing," designed to stretch out remaining funds available to the IMF.

Mr. de Larosiere told the board that it was more prudent to take conserving measures now than to be forced to close down operations

altogether at some later date. He reportedly painted this bleak picture to the executive board:

As of now, the IMF has total lendable resources of about \$10 billion, which will dwindle to \$6.5 billion by the end of the year. It has made specific loan commitments of about \$3.5 billion, a figure expected to rise to about \$6 billion by the end of 1983 or early 1984.

Thus, unless the IMF is able to borrow additional money to cover what Mr. de Larosiere calls the "commitment gap," virtually its entire prospective "bank account" at the end of the year would have to be drained to cover the anticipated commitments.

"To put it simply," said one official, "we would be broke. We would have no more uncommitted money to continue our normal operations."

Increased quotas, in the form of additional deposits by each nation of its own currencies and which are due to go into effect in 1984, "would not be in effect at that time," he said.

The Europeans insist that the IMF tends to exaggerate its liquidity problems. They contend that the IMF quota increase should pour at least \$15 billion to \$20 billion in hard currencies into the IMF some time in 1984.

Beijing Advances Plans For U.S. Visit by Zhao, Signaling Warmer Ties

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The People's Republic of China has decided to move ahead on a long-discussed official visit here by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang that will symbolize a major improvement in Chinese-American relations and pave the way for a possible trip to Beijing by President Ronald Reagan early next year.

Administration officials said Beijing in recent days has initiated discussion of a trip here by Mr. Zhao in December or January, with the possibility that the journey might be announced by the two governments even before Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visits Washington next month.

Before the latest contacts, it was believed that Mr. Zhao's most important mission here would be to lay groundwork and conclude arrangements for a possible later trip by Mr. Zhao.

The sources said there was no clear explanation for Chinese readiness to proceed on detailed plans for the Zhao trip. There was speculation, though, that Beijing has been heartened by advance word of soon-to-be-announced guidelines covering export to China of sensitive military technology from U.S. companies.

Mr. Reagan is scheduled to leave Nov. 2 to visit five Asian countries, including Japan. Administration officials have taken the position that a top Chinese leader should visit the United States before a U.S. president next goes to China.

China Bans Magazine For 'Mao's Ghost' Article

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The Chinese authorities have banned sales of the current issue of Time magazine, with its cover picture of Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, a looming apparition of Mao Zedong and the words, "Banishing Mao's Ghost."

The cover story was written by Theodore H. White, the Pulitzer Prize-winning author who was Time's correspondent in China from 1939 to 1945. Mr. White was invited to visit China last spring. The Foreign Ministry had no immediate comment about his article. Foreign diplomats suggested that the authorities probably were upset by the cover than the article.

French, Giving Priority to Safety, Will Change Basic Rule of the Road

Reuters

PARIS — The French authorities have moved to abolish *priorité à droite* ("yield to the vehicle on the right"), a traffic regulation that has caused chaos and accidents at some road junctions and consternation for many visiting motorists.

A change in the highway code, to take effect next May, will end the system, which gives precedence to drivers entering a stream of traffic from the right. Under the old regulation, which was adopted in 1925, a driver on a main road often has to yield at junctions with minor roads.

Automobile associations have been trying for years to have the system changed for safety reasons. In 1968, a government consultative body recommended *priorité à gauche*, which local authorities were permitted to introduce four years later as long as it was clearly posted.

Under the new regulations, all traffic circles and crossroads will operate on precedence from the left, without the need for special markings.

Union Acts to End Strike In Belgian Civil Service

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Civil servants affiliated with the largest trade union adopted a tentative accord with the government Thursday to end an eight-day-old strike, union officials said.

The move by the civil service members of the Christian CSC union lessened a threat of a crisis in Belgium's center-right government, which has close links to the 1.3-million-member CSC.

The union's civil servants said they would return to work Friday, when their colleagues of the more militant, Socialist FGVB trade union are to announce whether they will end their walkout against the government's austerity program.

André Springuel, a spokesman for the 1.1-million-member FGVB, whose leadership opposed the tentative accord, said, "The first indications from our members are negative."

On Wednesday, the government reached an accord-in-principle with leaders of the CSC to end the strike, which has left Belgium without many public services.

But the FGVB's regional organization in Wallonia flatly rejected the agreement and called for a 48-hour general strike starting Monday. Its Antwerp local said its members would continue to strike Friday.

The deal, a slightly different ver-

sion of the government's planned austerity program, would still make possible a cut in the public service payroll of 8.4 billion francs (\$156 million) in 1984, Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb said.

The government plans to cut its spending next year by increasing civil servants' contributions to social security and other benefits. The savings represent 1.9 percent of the total payroll, equal to the austerity demands already made of private sector workers, the government said.

French Warplanes Attack Guns in Lebanese Mountains

(Continued from Page 1)

Sept. 1 of a Korean airliner with 269 aboard.

At a meeting of regional broadcast journalists at the White House on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan asserted that participation of the marines in the multinational force in Lebanon "is absolutely crucial to efforts to end the 'Soviet-sponsored aggression against Lebanon' and to give diplomacy a chance to establish a secure government in that country."

Mr. Reagan said Syria had reneged on promises to leave Lebanon, along with other foreign forces, and he accused the Damascus government of acting as if it held "a proprietorship" over the territory of its western neighbor.

Soviet forces stationed in Syria seem to be "behind much of what is



LIVESTOCK FOR FALKLANDS — Ponies, sheep, cows and pigs — 224 animals in all — clambered aboard the Danish ship *Dina Khalaf* on Thursday at Poole, England for a trip to the Falkland Islands. They are to help replace the animals lost in the 1982 war.

Diplomats Say Mongolia May Expel Nearly All 7,000 Chinese in Capital

Reuters

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia — Despite China's protests, Mongolia continues systematically to expel ethnic Chinese and may be planning to eject almost the entire community of 7,000 of them in Ulan Bator, the Mongolian capital, diplomats report.

The diplomats put the number of Chinese expelled at more than 2,000 since the expulsions began in March.

They also said they were puzzled why Moscow, which dominates Mongolia, had not halted the expulsions at a time when it seeks better relations with China.

Mongolia's government has branded the Chinese as work shirkers and ordered them resettled in remote northern farming regions.

It admitted to ejecting the uncooperative but said the majority of those returning to China had done so voluntarily.

The Chinese, mainly farmers and factory workers, settled around Ulan Bator 30 years ago when offi-

cial Chinese-Mongolian relations were warm. However, the diplomats said, Mongolians often still resent the Chinese because of China's former long rule here and, of late, for their success as hard-working immigrants.

The latter element was cited by the diplomats as a possible reason for the expulsions.

China has accused Mongolia of the mass mistreatment and expulsion of the immigrants.

In June, Beijing issued a strong diplomatic protest saying Mongolia had expelled 1,764 Chinese nationals after stripping many of them at the border and forcing them to leave with only the clothes they were wearing.

The diplomats said that about 100 Chinese were put on a train to Beijing last weekend while groups of similar size were being forced to leave by train or bus almost every week.

Mongolia's foreign minister, Mangalyun Dugersuren, asserted last month that all except 200 or

300 Chinese were idlers or black marketers, the diplomats said. They called this an apparent signal that almost the entire community eventually would be forced out.

Mongolia began the expulsions when there was no resident Soviet ambassador in Ulan Bator. The diplomats said this could indicate that the Mongolians did so without consulting or informing Moscow.

"This suggests," a Western diplomat said, "the Mongolians might have wanted to show their irritation about the fact that the Russians and Chinese are talking about them behind their backs."

One of the chief topics in the current Chinese-Soviet talks on normalizing relations concerns Beijing's objections to the presence of Soviet troops in Mongolia, a vast buffer state between the two great Communist powers.

But given Mongolia's staunch alliance with Moscow and its dependence on Soviet aid, it seemed unthinkable that the Kremlin could not have halted the expulsions had it wanted to, most diplomats said.

Smoke Peril To Children Is Reported

Damage to Lungs Found From Mother's Cigarettes

By Victor Cohn

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cigarette smoking by mothers may damage their children's lungs and contribute to lung disease in later life, Harvard Medical School researchers reported Thursday.

The report is the latest of several studies that mostly show growing concern with the potential health effects of "passive" or "involuntary" smoking — that is, inhaling the smoke of others' cigarettes. Physicians and statisticians at Harvard Medical School and two Harvard-affiliated Boston hospitals — Brigham and Women's and Beth Israel — made the latest report in Thursday's issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

The Harvard group first examined 1,156 Boston children aged 5 to 9 in 1974. They re-examined them, and often interviewed their parents and other family members, every year for six years.

They regularly measured the children's "forced expiratory volume" and "forced expiratory flow" — that is, the youngsters' lung power or capacity — as they grew older.

The lungs of those children whose mothers smoked showed 7 percent less increase in capacity, on average, than those whose mothers did not smoke.

The fathers' smoking had no such effect, perhaps because mothers spend more time with their children, especially in their first two years, when the effect may be greatest.

It is also possible, said the Harvard researchers, that the effect on the lungs is indirect, caused by an observed increase in acute respiratory disease — colds, flu and the like — in children of smoking mothers.

The doctors said the loss in lung power may mean that the child will run a greater risk of developing emphysema or other lung problems in adult life.

"We don't know yet" whether there will be an ill effect in adulthood, said Dr. Ira Tager of Brigham and Women's Hospital, the report's senior author.

Asked what he would advise parents, he replied, "Obviously you'd like them not to smoke." But if they must, he said, they "should minimize or eliminate smoking around their young children to the extent that it's possible."

FBI Reveals Plot To Murder Castro In U.S. in 1979

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Federal authorities have disclosed that a man described as the leader of the anti-Castro Omega 7 group secretly told the Federal Bureau of Investigation about an aborted plot to assassinate President Fidel Castro during a visit to the United Nations in 1979.

The man, identified as Eduardo Arcoena, also provided confidential information about the 1980 murder of a Cuban official in New York and a 1980 attempt to kill Cuba's delegate to the United Nations with a bomb, according to the disclosure at a federal court hearing in Manhattan.

Mr. Arcoena gave the information to the FBI last year as a "confidential informant," but later broke off his cooperation and fled, an FBI agent, James R. Lyons, testified. The hearing was conducted to determine if Mr. Arcoena should be kept in jail on \$1-million bail on a federal charge involving the transportation of explosives to New York. He was arrested on the charge in Miami on July 22.

He was accused of transporting the explosives placed under the car of Raul Kouri, the Cuban delegate to the United Nations, on March 25, 1980. The bomb was discovered before it could explode. The FBI agent added that the bomb had been made for a plan to kill Mr. Castro in 1979, but there had been no opportunity to carry out the assassination.

Proposal to Test Gene Bacterium Approved in U.S.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A National Institutes of Health advisory committee in a secret session conditionally approved one request and rejected another by corporations to field-test two gene-engineered microbes previously confined to laboratories, committee members said.

The conditionally approved experiment, from Cetus Madison Corp. of Wisconsin, involves the field testing of plants whose genes have been altered to make them more resistant to an unspecified agricultural disease, according to the company's director of research.

The rejected experiments, by Biotechnology International of Cambridge, Massachusetts, would have added to the roots of alfalfa a genetically-altered strain of the *Rhizobium meliloti* in an attempt to increase the bacterium's fertilizing power, according to a senior Biotechnology scientist.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iran Threatens to Close Hormuz Strait

LONDON (UPI) — The Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said Thursday that Iran was determined to close the Strait of Hormuz if Iraq escalated the Gulf war, Tehran Radio said.

In a message on the third anniversary of the outbreak of Iran-Iraq war, Ayatollah Khomeini said that Iran would be responsible for any new flare-up because it had decided to supply Baghdad with Super Etendard attack aircraft capable of hitting Iran's oil facilities.

Ayatollah Khomeini said that Iraq in "desperation" and "shame" had approached France to acquire new "destructive weapons, hoping to inflict damage on Iran's vital resources." But, he added, "I warn all the regional states as well as the oil-consuming countries: Should such an aggression be realized, the government of Iran, exerting its utmost power, will oppose this aggression." Iran, he said, "is determined to block the Strait of Hormuz to obstruct the passage of even a single drop of oil."

British Liberals Again Back Leader

HARROGATE, England (Reuters) — The Liberal Party rejected on Thursday attempts to force its leader, David Steel, to share power and opened a rift with its political allies, the Social Democrats.

The annual Liberal conference overwhelmingly voted down a proposal that Mr. Steel, the party leader since 1976, should have a deputy. It was the second defeat for Mr. Steel's critics, who have described his style of leadership as autocratic. On Tuesday, delegates rebuffed efforts to remove his final authority over the party's election manifesto.

The conference opened a breach with the Social Democrats when it reaffirmed allegiance to the two-year-old centrist alliance and urged closer cooperation. At its own conference last week, the Social Democratic Party turned away from such cooperation.

Tass Attacks Bush on East Bloc Visit

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet news agency Tass accused the U.S. vice president, George Bush, on Thursday of an anti-communist crusade and said Mr. Bush was attempting to detach the Kremlin's East European allies.

In a fierce attack that Western diplomats said reflected the sensitivity of the topic, the Tass political news analyst, Vladimir Sorov, said that Mr. Bush used "blatant lies" to drive a wedge into the unity of the socialist community." He said Mr. Bush's statements had been prepared in advance, and that "in answer to the hospitality accorded to him, he smeared the policy of socialist countries."

In Vienna on Wednesday, Mr. Bush said that Soviet violation of agreements to hold free elections was a root cause of East-West tension, and added that the United States would continue to distinguish economically between East European countries that moved toward increased respect for human rights. In response, Tass commented that "the American emissary insolently discredited on which of them could count on an 'award' from Washington and which cannot."

N. American Oil Exports Seen Rising

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — North America will become the world's major energy-exporting region by the year 2020, when the energy market will have doubled or even tripled, according to a study by the World Energy Conference.

North America will export an estimated annual 135 million metric tons of oil equivalent in 2020, as compared to a net import of 320 million tons in 1978, the study presented to the 12th WEC congress said.

Oil's share of the world energy trade will have fallen to 50 percent from more than 85 percent now, it said. And the Third World would be importing more than half the world's oil by 2020. Recent world bank figures showed that developing countries consumed just over 20 percent of the world's oil in 1980.

Meeting of African Leaders Collapses

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — A meeting of seven African leaders seeking a solution to the Western Sahara conflict between Morocco and Polisario guerrillas collapsed Thursday after Morocco refused to hold direct negotiations with the rebels.

United Nations officials who attended the meeting of an Organization of African Unity special committee said that the seven-nation panel broke off talks following Morocco's rejection Wednesday of an appeal for direct talks by Mengistu Haile Mariam, the leader of Ethiopia and chairman of the OAU.

Morocco has consistently refused to negotiate with the guerrillas, accusing them of being mercenaries in the pay of Algeria and Libya.

Protest Continues in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — A human rights demonstration continued here Thursday after more than 1,000 relatives of missing people maintained an overnight vigil outside the presidential palace.

The protest was called by the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, an organization grouping relatives of 30,000 people who disappeared during the armed forces' ruthless campaign against leftist guerrillas in the late 1970s.

Thursday morning, the demonstrators continued marching around the square in front of the presidential palace, many of them tired after having been on their feet for more than 17 hours. Others were sleeping on lawns in the square, with posters showing the photographs and names of missing relatives stacked by their side.

For the Record

BONN (UPI) — Spokesmen for the peace movement announced Thursday that more than 1,000 demonstrators would blockade the headquarters of the U.S. Air Force in Europe on Oct. 14 to block part of the Action Week against the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. The headquarters is at the Ramstein Air Base outside Kaiserslautern.

PARIS (Reuters) — An Aeroflot airliner landed here Thursday despite bans placed on the Soviet airline from flying over many Western countries, an Aeroflot spokesman said. France and Austria have not joined in the ban.

Soviet Chief of Staff Renews Warnings to U.S. on Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

But, as recently as last month, Mr. Andropov promised to "liquidate" any Soviet missiles reduced as part of a Geneva pact and not to shift them to Asian parts of the country. He spoke of the Soviet position as requiring "precision" as many Soviet missiles and warheads in Europe as those maintained by the two European powers.

The West German government said Thursday that new U.S. proposals at the Geneva arms talks take Soviet doubts under strong consideration, improving chances for a "concrete negotiating result" this year, The Associated Press reported from Bonn.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said the new Western initiative "underscores the determination of American president to advance the arms control talks despite the strain placed on East-West relations by the downing of the Korean airliner."

Soviet Envoy Not Hopeful The chief Soviet negotiator said Thursday in Geneva that he was no more hopeful of reaching an agreement on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe after meeting his American counterpart on a new U.S. proposal, United Press International reported.

The U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, is understood to have presented at the meeting new U.S. proposals announced by Mr. Reagan on Wednesday.

His Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kvitinsky, responded with a firm "no" when asked after the meeting if he was any more hopeful of reaching an agreement.

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Democrats in Conflict Over Social Spending To Undo Reagan Cuts

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON — Democrats in the House of Representatives have run into a problem in their fight to reverse President Ronald Reagan's cuts in social welfare programs: a bill to finance those programs, drafted by a Democrat, that is so tight-fisted that Republicans say Mr. Reagan can probably sign it.

The \$96.1-billion appropriations bill for labor, education and health and human services represents the latest in a string of difficulties the Democrats have encountered in getting Congress to live up to the budget it adopted earlier this year.

First, House and Senate tax-writing committees indicated that they would not approve the \$73 billion in tax increases that the budget had demanded. Now, the Appropriations committees of both houses appear willing to settle for substantially less than the budget prescribed in so-called discretionary domestic spending.

Moreover, major changes in the big automatic benefit, or entitlement, programs are considered increasingly unlikely as the 1984 elections approach. Mr. Reagan wants cuts, the Democrats favor increases.

Although the Democrat-controlled House has approved a series of bills authorizing expanded social welfare spending and new employment programs, including a \$3.5-billion public service jobs program that was approved Wednesday, few are expected to survive in the Republican-dominated Senate.

Thus, it is the actual spending bills, especially the big labor and human services appropriations bill, that will probably come the most in the Democratic effort to reverse Mr. Reagan's policies.

In light of this, both the Democratic leadership and rank-and-file Democrats have been

pressing behind the scenes, without success so far, for a substantial expansion of the bill.

"A lot of Democrats think it's dumb," said Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, a Democratic member of the House Budget Committee. "What you're doing is taking away an issue. Mr. Aspin added, in a reference to the president's embrace of education as a campaign issue for next year, "We should be jamming it to Reagan on education."

The dispute could spill over onto the House floor when the House takes up a stopgap "continuing resolution" to finance agencies that have not received their regular appropriations by the start of the 1984 fiscal year on Oct. 1.

The bill, as approved by the House Appropriations Committee last week at the behest of the chairman of the labor-human resources subcommittee, William H. Natcher of Kentucky, includes \$31.1 billion for discretionary programs, which is \$3.5 billion more than Mr. Reagan recommended. But it is \$4.7 billion less than the congressional budget prescribes, meaning that it is closer to Mr. Reagan's target than to Congress's own spending goal.

Overall, for discretionary programs (as opposed to entitlement programs, which are not controlled by annual appropriations), the bill provides generally the same amount of spending as Congress provided in the current fiscal year.

To the extent that the bill falls short of the congressional budget, it is a political vindication for Mr. Reagan, who rationalized his deficit budget earlier this year with the argument that the real fight would come later on appropriations bills.

It is also a victory for David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, who quietly lobbied key appropriators in



Les Aspin

both houses, holding out the prospect of a presidential signature if the bill were kept within bounds from the White House standpoint.

This proposal had appeal not only for Mr. Natcher but also for Representative Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican on the committee, who has become tired of getting caught in the squeeze between Mr. Reagan and Congress on spending. Mr. Conte, like Mr. Natcher, is also tired of the stalemates that have prevented final action on the labor and human services bill in recent years, forcing its inclusion in the stopgap continuing resolution.

Mr. Natcher fended off challenges in the committee with the argument that additional funds, especially for programs that have not yet been authorized by Congress, could be provided in a supplemental appropriations bill later in the year.

Mr. Natcher has also reportedly stood firm against arguments for additional spending, especially for education, from House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, Majority Leader James C. Wright of Texas, and the Democratic floor leader, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, among others. Out of regard for Mr. Natcher and his stature in the House, however, they are said to be reluctant to take him on publicly.

Astronaut With Small-Town Values Ambition Drives Glenn, Corn-Fed Hero, Toward Presidency

By Michael Barone

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "My dad talked to me about coming back and taking over the plumbing business," John Glenn says, "but I wasn't interested."

He speaks expansively about growing up in New Concord, Ohio, planting the vegetable garden, hoeing, canning, "putting up all the garden stuff." It is a story of small-town life in the 1930s, in a small town that seems almost too good to be true, just as John Glenn sometimes seems to be.

New Concord is not a typical Ohio small town. More prosperous and prettier than most small towns, half of its population in Mr. Glenn's youth were students at Muskingum College. It was, he says, "a United Presbyterian school and a religious town," where "almost everyone went to church."

Mr. Glenn's father sought it out; he came off a farm nearby, worked on the railroad a short time, then for a plumbing business in Cambridge before starting his own business in New Concord. He had only a sixth-grade education, but he married a teacher.

"He was the biggest proponent of education, and he wound up as president of the school board," Mr. Glenn said. It was taken for granted that John, the only son, would go to college at Muskingum, which he did until World War II came along.

Mr. Glenn says he did not think much about a career when he was growing up, but the war gave him one: flying. He had enrolled in the Civil Pilot Training Program in college — preparing himself, as he has throughout his life, for what turned out to be his next step. When the war started he joined the Navy Aviation Cadet Program, applied to the U.S. Marine Corps and became a fighter pilot.

He flew in the Pacific in World War II, and was hit five times by small-arms fire. Later he volunteered in the Korean War and was hit seven times. He asserts that he is not romantic about war: "It's hard, tough stuff. You see some of the guys go down, and you try to cap 'em and get the helicopters in." But sometimes, as happened on his first mission, "all we found was an oil slick."

Mr. Glenn's determination to get the other guy — the determination that enabled him to down three MiGs in Korea in the nine days before the armistice — sounds savage. Yet he tells vividly how he kept circling over one of the wing planes in his squadron, to protect it and

bring it back to base when it was disabled.

He was not just skilled at piloting fighter planes; he was also skilled at directing his own career. It was clear to him at the end of the war that the way up was through the Marine Corps, not the New Concord plumbing business.

THE CANDIDATES

This is one in a series of occasional articles about the men who are seeking the Democratic nomination for U.S. president in 1984.

war that the way up was through the Marine Corps, not the New Concord plumbing business.

Mr. Glenn saw a lot of the world for a young man: as well as Korea he went to China with General George Marshall. But most of his life was on military bases: after Korea he became a test pilot at the Patuxent River base in Maryland.

Later, in a desk job, he had the idea of flying the F8U Crusader across the country, and became the first pilot to make a transcontinental supersonic flight. That may look like a publicity stunt, but test piloting was an exacting and dangerous business. Mr. Glenn explains why he did it in the same terms as volunteering for Korea: "You felt you were doing good for your country."

In "The Right Stuff," the writer Tom Wolfe shows how Mr. Glenn assembled the credentials to become a candidate for the astronaut program. Much has been made of a scene in the book where Mr. Glenn bawled out other astronauts for sleeping around; his objections

seem to have been both moral and circumstantial — the astronauts were national symbols and in the public eye.

Mr. Glenn went about becoming the best possible astronaut with firm discipline to the point that, launched into space, his pulse rate was no higher than that of an ordinary man sitting quietly in a room.

As Mr. Wolfe tells it, Mr. Glenn — the third U.S. astronaut to go up but the first to make an orbital flight — was not expected to become a national hero. But Mr. Wolfe also makes it clear that, of the first seven astronauts, only Mr. Glenn could articulate basic American values in an attractive way. Mr. Glenn was almost certainly looking beyond the astronaut program to politics.

He backed his wife, Annie, when she did not want Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson inside her house on launch day in February 1962. But not long after that the Glens invited the Johnsons to their house in Arlington, Virginia, to celebrate Mr. Glenn's birthday. Mr. Glenn was also a favorite at the Kennedy White House.

He kept his legal residence in Ohio, which was the base for the business ventures that gave him the financial independence he wanted before trying for public office. For the most part, things have worked well for Mr. Glenn but he has had some setbacks. He ran for the Senate as early as 1964, but had to withdraw from the race after a household accident; he lost the 1970 race in the Democratic primary.

John Glenn, finding the openings, just kept moving up.



John Glenn

ty, and one of his post-astronaut business ventures almost failed.

In conversation, Mr. Glenn is charming and articulate, studding his sentences with corny phrases and a few cuss words. People say he stands for the traditional values of the small town, although he himself has led a life of great adventure. He values tradition and family, but he has been propelled by an ambition as powerful as the engines that sent his rocket into space.

Mr. Glenn understands that he is a symbol for many people — the corn-fed led turned national hero — but he understands that he would not be much of a symbol if he were not more than that. The young man who did not want to go into the plumbing business then conceived the first supersonic cross-country flight was calculating, but not cynical; he was just in a hurry to move up fast.

John Glenn, finding the openings, just kept moving up.

Embattled Watt Apologizes to Reagan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James G. Watt asked President Ronald Reagan's forgiveness Thursday for "extraordinarily unfair" remarks he had made about the members of an advisory commission.

But six Republican senators said Mr. Watt deserved his walking papers instead. One of them, Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, said the interior secretary had produced "a panorama, not of error, but of bigotry and hate."

Despite Mr. Watt's apology for his remark Wednesday about "a black... a woman, two Jews and a cripple" on the commission, he suffered the worst assault yet from members of his own party. Democrats, long critics of the secretary, joined the cry for his resignation.

In addition to the six Republican

senators who called directly for Mr. Watt's resignation, two others, Robert J. Dole of Kansas and Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, stopped just short of demanding his ouster.

"To me, it's gone on long enough," said Mr. Dole, a disabled war veteran. He said "there may be an alternative" to Mr. Watt's departure, "but I'm not sure what it is."

Mr. Domenici advised Mr. Watt to "take another look" at his past promise to Mr. Reagan to resign if he became a liability to the administration.

Mr. Watt sought to defuse the episode by sending a letter to the president expressing deep regret for his remark and asking for forgiveness. "I have made a mistake," he said. "Upon reflection, I realize that I

owe a personal apology to you for my unfortunate remarks yesterday about the coal leasing commission," Mr. Watt wrote.

The chief presidential spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan had not sought the letter, nor Mr. Watt's resignation, and that the interior secretary had not offered to step down.

But members of both parties said Mr. Watt's latest faux pas should be the final straw of his tenure.

Senator Warren R. Rudman, a New Hampshire Republican, called Mr. Watt "an embarrassment to the president who appointed him, an embarrassment to the party to which I proudly belong and an embarrassment to the country," and said the interior secretary "should do the sensible thing and submit his resignation."

CLA Seeking \$19 Million for Anti-Sandinists

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is asking Congress for \$19 million in covert funds to support rebels in Nicaragua, about the same amount as provided last year, a spokesman for the Senate Intelligence Committee disclosed Wednesday.

Sam Bouchard, the committee spokesman, said the estimate was included in a Central Intelligence

Agency plan presented by William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, at a closed hearing Tuesday.

Congressional sources said they expected the committee to approve the program, giving the administration's Central American policies a boost.

The sources said the plan included a new and broader description of the primary goal of the CIA's

support of the Nicaraguan rebels. Previously, the administration had said the covert program was aimed at disrupting the flow of arms from Nicaragua to guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador.

Now, according to the sources, the CIA says its primary purpose is to deter Nicaragua from "exporting" its revolution to other Central American nations.

For the First Time, U.S. Will Admit Salvadorans as Political Refugees

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has quietly informed Congress that for the first time the United States will admit as many as 200 Salvadorans as political refugees.

The decision to allow the Salvadorans to enter the United States along with refugees from Communist and rightist dictatorships was made after extensive debate within the administration, officials said.

Some officials, they said, argued that by admitting Salvadorans as political refugees, the administration would be implicitly acknowledging that political persecution exists in El Salvador, despite the administration's strong backing for the Salvadoran government.

But in the end, the State Department recommended to the Justice Department that, for humanitarian reasons, the United States should accept 200 Salvadorans as political refugees in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1.

The group that will be admitted will be drawn from 554 former political prisoners plus their families who were released during the summer as part of an amnesty program. According to State Department officials, they were mostly leftists or leftist sympathizers who in some cases had been imprisoned for political beliefs in El Salvador.

The Salvadoran government, after fleeing the group, asked the International Committee for Migration, an international agency, for help in finding a refuge abroad for the former prisoners. It indicated that it could not guarantee their safety from rightist reprisals, State Department officials said.

Of the 200 the administration plans to admit, about 50 will be former prisoners and the rest mem-

bers of their families, an official said.

He also said that this decision did not overturn the administration's continued refusal to grant legal status to an estimated 500,000 Salvadorans already in the United States who do not want to return to El Salvador.

But in agreeing to accept the 200 as political prisoners, the administration has for the first time officially acknowledged that there are dangers of reprisals for at least a group of Salvadorans, an official said.

The administration informed the House Judiciary subcommittee on refugees on Tuesday of the plans for refugees in the next fiscal year, including the decision on the Salvadorans.

The Salvadoran political refugees make up only a small portion of the worldwide total, officials said.

The administration recommended — subject to congressional consultation — that the United States admit 72,000 refugees in the 1984 fiscal year.

In the current year, there was an authorized total of 90,000, but actually only 60,000 entered the country.

Armed Man Arrested At Buckingham Palace

The Associated Press

LONDON — A man armed with a holstered-cutting tool with a hooked blade was arrested outside Buckingham Palace on Thursday after struggling with a policeman, Scotland Yard said.

At the time of the arrest near the palace's ornate main gate, Queen Elizabeth II and members of her family were at the royal summer retreat in Balmoral, Scotland.

So far, Canada has taken in 131 of the 554 former Salvadoran political prisoners, plus 159 of their relatives. Australia has taken 44 and 52 relatives. Other countries to take former prisoners are Norway, Sweden and Belgium.

Refugee Registration Backed The City Commission in Miami Beach has given preliminary approval to a proposal that would require refugees of any nationality to register with city police. The Associated Press reported.

The proposal, approved 3-1 on Wednesday, was submitted by Mayor Norman Cisneros, who earlier had suggested setting up 24-hour roadblocks to prevent the settlement in Miami Beach of Cuban refugees now being held in federal prison in Atlanta.

Mayor Cisneros had said he feared that an Oct. 26 federal court hearing will result in the release of the refugees, most of whom have Cuban prison records, and that they will flock to South Beach, Miami Beach's run-down south end.

Hispanic leaders called the roadblock proposal racist.

The ordinance approved Wednesday will get a second reading Oct. 4 after a public hearing. It would require refugees and their sponsors to register with the city and provide information on housing conditions to ensure compliance with city regulations, such as those limiting how many people may live in each dwelling.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Paranoia Over a Leftist

For narrow, unimpressive reasons, the State Department has declared the United States closed to Rubén Zamora, a Salvadoran leftist. Though he has been a visitor before, and only recently met in Colombia with President Reagan's envoy, Mr. Zamora has now been barred from addressing two forums on Central America. And this exclusion is justified by the same officials who regularly uphold the Soviet Union for its fear of alien influences.

The Reagan administration's paranoia is bureaucratic. Its practitioners split hairs rather than skulls, but they are nonetheless diligent in trying to seal the frontiers to controversial foreigners. The list has included Japanese peace marchers, the widow of Chile's former president Salvador Allende, and Protestant and Catholic militants from Northern Ireland.

The State Department's hair-splitting has a hard time finding a reason for excluding Mr. Zamora; his credentials are democratic, not Marxist. He is accused of confirming a truth—that his guerrilla partners claimed responsibility for killing an American officer in El Salvador. He did not approve of the murder, but did say that if Americans were not so deeply in-

involved, they would not run this sort of risk. The State Department translates this to mean that Mr. Zamora refuses to guarantee that no more Americans will be murdered. But if he were such a feared enemy, why let him subsequently meet with Mr. Reagan's special envoy, Richard Stans? A more credible explanation may be that Mr. Zamora offends because he is too moderate and thus blurs the administration's good-guy, bad-guy portrayals of El Salvador's civil war.

American audiences need no protection from controversial visitors. The policy is not only unreasonable but also capricious. Nicaragua's interior minister, Tomás Borge, was first barred and then cleared for a visit. Also cleared is Edin Pastora, a disenchanted Sandinist-turned-rebel, who wants to raise money for insurgents invading Nicaragua to overthrow the regime that Mr. Borge serves.

Let them all come. Barring a threat to the peace, no purpose save ignorance is served by excluding a foreigner who comes to plead his cause. Closed borders and minds should be the shameful distinction of that other superpower.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Watt's Terminal Remark

Even his critics will acknowledge that the U.S. secretary of the interior, James Watt, has an unusual talent for simplifying issues. He never puts forward anything requiring subtlety or complicated judgments. It is always just another simple outburst. The current performance raises only one real question, and that is why the White House continues to leave itself exposed to the reproaches that Mr. Watt repeatedly brings down on the administration.

His commission on coal pricing is unusually distinguished. It consists of a former member of the Federal Reserve Board, a former commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, a well-known investment adviser and two respected academics. Those are the people whom the secretary cheerfully described as a masterstroke of political balance: "I have a black, I have a woman, two Jews and a cripple." Mr. Watt is a menace to his allies and a delight to his adversaries not because he talks like that, but because he thinks like that, and after nearly three years in office still does not see why he shouldn't. His insensitivity is terminal. And one would think that so far as his time in office is concerned, this remark would be terminal as well.

It would be a pity if, in the uproar over Mr. Watt's description of his commission, people lost sight of the struggle over coal leasing that lies behind it. Like everything else connected

with Mr. Watt, this one is also pretty simple. He has been auctioning off coal leases in large quantities and at low prices. Last summer, the House Interior Committee told him to hold off. Mr. Watt, responding in his usual fashion, has now managed to elevate the quarrel from a rather narrow matter of resource management into a challenge to Congress's institutional authority. That has brought a low, menacing growl from the Senate, previously more or less on his side, and on Tuesday it passed by a large majority a moratorium on leasing. If all goes well, it will very shortly be law.

Mr. Watt keeps saying that, in his accelerated leasing of coal rights, he is only trying to protect consumers, reduce unemployment and so forth. In theory it is possible to make a case that, under certain circumstances, the Interior Department could serve the public interest by pushing out leases fast and driving coal prices down a little. Under what circumstances? A very tight market, with roaring demand and forecasts of inadequate production. That is, of course, the opposite of the present situation, with the economy just coming out of a recession and plenty of production capacity. Mr. Watt is striking ideological poses that do not have much relation to current realities.

He will be remembered here for his headless zeal. But zeal quickly loses its charm.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Pressure in Geneva

Barely three months from now, unless arms talks in Geneva take a sharp turn for the better, the Reagan administration expects to start deploying Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in West Germany. There is still a remote chance to prevent this escalation of the world's nuclear buildup, but it is going to require a lot more flexibility than the Soviet Union has shown in the past few days.

No significant change can realistically be expected so long as there is a chance that West German protesters can prevent deployment of the Pershing while Soviet SS-20s remain in place. Even if the protests are unsuccessful, the Russians may sit tight until the new missiles are actually pointed at them. But that does not mean they are not feeling the pressure. If they do not understand that their position is much worse after the downing of KAL Flight 007, they are doing some wishful thinking.

—Newday (New York)

Convincing the Syrians

As long as a cease-fire eludes the diplomats, there are dangers irrespective of whether the Americans have adopted a more aggressive role than the forces of other nations. The fact is that there are too many factions of all political and religious persuasions who have an interest in settling local scores against each other and enjoy doing so. Thus it is becoming more difficult to adopt a purely passive role.

Fortunately, there is acceptance that the multinational force cannot now be withdrawn and an indefinite stay is accepted. If Syria realizes that the force will not sail away because the local situation is too dangerous, then Damascus will be more inclined to give up its campaign to destroy the present Lebanese government and its president.

—The Daily Telegraph (London)

Who should decide whether American soldiers will be involved in combat? It's a basic

question, one that should have been settled years ago. Nevertheless, in the fall of 1983 the Congress and president are wrestling with it again.

In 1973, Congress passed the War Powers Resolution over President Nixon's veto. Its intent is clear. While the president is the commander in chief of the armed forces and has authority to use troops in an emergency or brief tactical operation, any situation that puts U.S. troops in combat or even in an area of hostility for a prolonged time needs the approval of Congress.

President Reagan has not complied with the law. The administration says the Marines in Beirut are "equipped" for combat and are "authorized to take care of themselves with vigor" but denies they are in combat or in danger of hostilities. That's baloney.

—The Lincoln (Nebraska) Star

Weinberger's China Trip

Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, arrives in Beijing this week bearing gifts like a hesitant suitor. Relations between China and the United States are apparently improving again. Over the past 35 years they have been nothing if not unpredictable, to the cost of both countries and the concern of the rest of the world.

In the past two years China has done everything in its power, short of downgrading diplomatic relations, to persuade the United States to abandon Taiwan. For the Chinese, who do not recognize Taiwan as a sovereign state, the issue is an intensely emotional one and, therefore, politically sensitive—as is that of Hong Kong. The same can be said for President Reagan, who pledged in his election campaign fully to recognize Taiwan. Both sides now appear to have reached the welcome conclusion that nothing more can be gained from this dispute; they should set it aside and get on with improving relations in areas of mutual interest and advantage.

—The Financial Times (London)

FROM OUR SEPT. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Democrats Rebuke Roosevelt
DETROIT — [William Jennings] Bryan, who is campaigning in Michigan, today sent a long telegram to President Theodore Roosevelt, rebuking him for endorsing the charge that Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, was once in the employ of Standard Oil and as such was connected with an attempt to bribe the Attorney-General of Ohio, Mr. Monnett, to dismiss the suits against the company. Mr. Bryan calls upon the President to prove that the charge is well-founded. The telegram says that the "Democratic Party is making an honest, honorable fight and will consequently demand honorable treatment from those in charge of the Republican campaign."

1933: Speed-Up in Relief Is Ordered
WASHINGTON — President Franklin Roosevelt's order to speed up conversion of surplus foodstuffs and staples into food and clothing for the needy this winter through Government purchases totaling \$75 million was followed by the disclosure today that there are still 3.1 million families throughout the country receiving relief. Taking the usual estimate of five persons to a family, this indicates that 15.5 million individuals are now on the dole. The figures came from Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, who announced that 1 million fewer families are receiving relief than when distress among the unemployed hit its peak in March, but that the total is still 20 times the normal level.

Reagan's 'Snarling Détente' Won't Faze Andropov

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Toward the end of the Brezhnev years, the Soviet Union was on a strategic roll. As U.S. armed forces atrophied, the Soviet arms buildup continued, and what had been rough parity was tipping toward Soviet superiority. In this period, Moscow made four far-reaching decisions:

1. To take advantage of the post-shock vacuum in the Gulf, the Kremlin launched its first overt invasion of a neighbor outside the Iron Curtain. The conquest of Afghanistan was answered by a U.S. grain embargo that was promptly undercut by France, Canada and Argentina; at seemingly low cost, the Russians threatened Pakistan and came within striking distance of oil lifelines.
2. To achieve military superiority over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Russians installed SS-20 missiles capable of leveling Europe's cities in a stroke. That effectively upset what had been the balance of power for a generation.
3. To guarantee its superiority in

intercontinental missiles, Moscow decided then to cheat on the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, which limited missile defenses to a single national command center. American intelligence recently spotted a major radar installation near missile sites in Siberia, aimed at Alaska and the U.S. coast; by tying this and other anti-missile radars into the anti-ballistic missile system in Moscow, the Russians make themselves less vulnerable to retaliation from a first strike at the United States. They refuse to meet to discuss U.S. objections to this.

To further the communist penetration of Central America, Mr. Brezhnev ordered guerrilla cadres in El Salvador, supplied through Nicaragua and Cuba, to commence their offensive.

As Yuri Andropov took charge, Moscow's strategic roll ran out of luck. The record of power balances since 1982 looks like this:

1. For the first time, the Kremlin is

faced with five anti-communist insurgencies. Guerrilla forces supplied by the West or China are overthrowing or severely harassing Soviet puppet regimes in Angola, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Afghanistan. The Afghans have tied down 110,000 Soviet troops in an occupation that drains Soviet resources.

2. The thrust into El Salvador has been blunted by the U.S. readiness to arm and train local government forces and to put internal pressure on Nicaragua. As a result, "dialogue toward power-sharing" is now seen by a growing number of Americans as a leftist grab for power without elections, and is resisted.
3. In Europe, the imbalance of power caused by the SS-20s is being rectified; by year's end, deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles will have begun.

Mr. Andropov, in most of his first year, could claim only the pacification of Poland without U.S. sanctions

and the successful stonewalling of the advantage the Russians stole on anti-ballistic missiles.

In recent months, the new Soviet leader has acted boldly to re-establish strategic momentum:

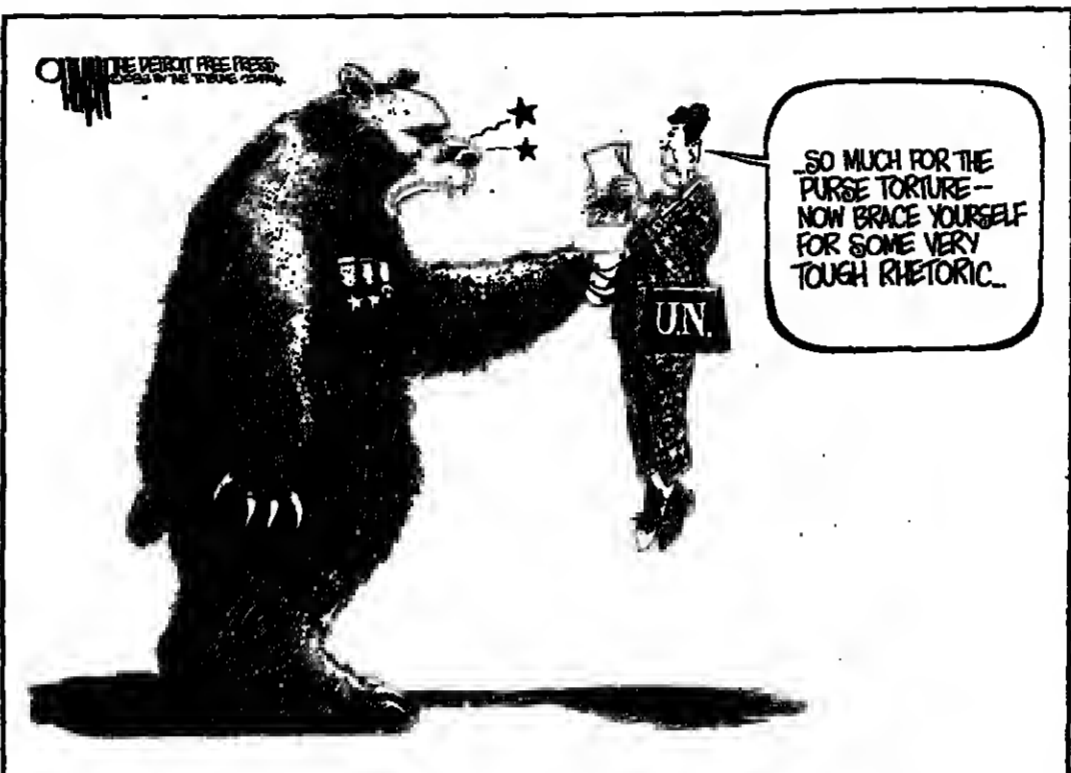
1. He supplied Libya's invasion of neighboring Chad, thereby threatening the Sudan and all of Central Africa. Egypt shrugged; the United States did an Alphonse-Gaston routine with France, which finally did its duty in its "sphere." The outcome is uncertain, but Mr. Andropov has more patience than President François Mitterrand.
2. He ordered his client, Syria, to activate Palestine Liberation Organization and Druze fighters to overthrow the government of Lebanon. (In the Middle East, even the surrogates have surrogates.) Twice rejected, he can now order the launch of Soviet-supplied missiles against the U.S.S. New Jersey, and pose as a moralist condemning the United States for causing civilian casualties near guerrilla batteries.
3. He and his military shot down the civilian airliner that came near the testing of his new PL-5 missile, which violates terms of the SALT-2 agreement. This loses popularity contests but strikes fear abroad and stirs xenophobic fervor at home.

President Reagan's reaction to the Andropov challenge has been to lay down the doctrine of snarling détente: "no vengeance" means "no linkage." To the amazed delight of doves, and at the top of his moral lungs, Mr. Reagan has loudly decoupled Soviet behavior from arms talks or economic retaliation.

Wasting a serious expression is not an expression of seriousness. Mr. Reagan's snarling détente will probably encourage Mr. Andropov to continue his pressure. Berlin is always a good place to test Western will; Jamaica is again vulnerable; an "analogue" response to the placement of U.S. missiles in Europe would be the landing of Soviet bombers in Cuba with nuclear missiles.

We can hope that Mr. Reagan would meet such tests with resolve. The tragedy of his strategy, however, is this: His stonewalling restraint invites dangerous tests that could be averted now by the quiet, measured application of strength.

The New York Times



An Appeal From a Lebanese Not to Give Up Hope

By Abdallah Bouhabib

The writer is Lebanon's ambassador to the United States.

WASHINGTON — I witness with dismay gross distortions and inaccuracies regarding my country. Let me offer some perspective. Lebanon is a pluralist democracy. The president is elected by the representatives of all the people, of all the communities of Lebanon. Amin Gemayel was elected without opposition in a parliament in which Sunnites, Druze, Shiites, Maronites, Orthodox, Armenians, Melchites and other sects are represented.

The prime minister is a Sunni Moslem, and his commitment for any action the government might take is absolutely necessary. To those who describe the Lebanese government as Phalangist, I would point out that, contrary to what usually happens in the United States, the cabinet is made up of all ethnic groups. And none of its members, or the president's closest advisers, is a member of Kataeb, the Phalangist party. The government has had the consistent support of the established Christian and Moslem leaders, and of many Druze leaders.

The government of Lebanon has consistently maintained an open dialogue with all elements of the public. The government has talked with Walid Jumblatt, the leftist Druze leader, on several occasions, most recently with U.S. participation in Paris, and an agreement was reached. Syrians, not Lebanese, vetoed this because it did not nullify the U.S.-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli agreement — and the current war started. I am confident that most Lebanese believe that a dialogue between the government and those who disagree with it should be based on an acceptance of Lebanon's collective interests first. We do not demand adherence to the precise structure of government or its current policies. Where, then, does the violence originate?

When we reached a security agreement with Israel in May, all the communities of Lebanon supported it. Today this accord is the main platform of opposition. From the outset, Syria opposed the agreement because it consolidated U.S. ties with Lebanon, while Syria remains heavily dependent on and responsive to Moscow. The Russians could not afford to see the U.S. policies succeed. That would have limited their foothold to an isolated regime in Damascus.

Consequently, from the time the agreement was signed, Syria began to finance, equip and train — in occupied territories of Lebanon — Lebanese opponents of the government. President Hafez al-Assad decided to organize and fortify dissident groups because it appeared to him that both the United States and Israel, for different reasons, would be unable to respond. There was no deterrent.

Unlike the United States, Lebanon's policy has upheld the principle that weakness was strength — that if we were a threat to no one, no one would threaten us. This policy, this disastrous policy, has shown itself to be a catastrophic mistake.

In this light, we have set about to build a strong, representative army. In the U.S. press I read that our army is Christian. It is not. The army is more than half Moslem. The officer corps is about 55 percent Christian, 45 percent Moslem. The commander in chief is a Christian Maronite and the chief of staff is a Druze. About 60 percent of the enlisted personnel are Moslem, predominantly Shiite.

The United States and Lebanon have good reason to take pride in the reconstruction of the Lebanese Army. The army has doubled in size in the year since the United States began its training and assistance program. We have built an army that is now about 33,000-strong.

In the operations in Beirut, many thought the army would split. It did not. Many expected large-scale defections, especially since this was a predominantly Shiite army fighting, among others, Shiite groups (responsive to Syria) inside the city. But defections were not a problem; the army carried out its duty effectively.

When this attempt to subvert the elected government did not succeed, the Syrians began pressing their offensive in the Chouf mountains. The attacks on the government are hidden behind the cover of a group of Lebanese dissidents.

It is worth noting that the attacks on the Lebanese Army originate from Syrian-occupied territory. Photographic reconnaissance reveals Syrian shelling of Lebanon's armed forces and civilian areas. The attackers include 3,000 Iranians, as well as Libyans, Syrians and Palestinian dissidents under Syrian control. The 6,000-strong Yarmouk Brigade of Palestinian guerrillas recently entered Lebanon from Syria to join the attacks. Mr. Assad provided this coalition of attackers by Syria as superior even to the armaments of the regular Lebanese armed forces.

Can anyone seriously call this a civil war? Left to themselves, Lebanese can agree. Most Lebanese of all sects, of all regions, of all socioeconomic levels, have come to realize anew the value of a democratic, pluralist and moderate Lebanon to themselves and to the world.

For the United States, too, some critical interests and values are at stake. If Syria succeeds in this open attack on Lebanon, it will have set an

example — of the large and powerful state swallowing the small — that bodes ill in a region as unstable as the Middle East. The moderate Arab states, keeping one eye on the continuing Iran-Iraq War and the other on Lebanon, and having lost confidence in American credibility, would be certain to move toward greater compliance with Syrian and Soviet policies. Such a trend is already beginning to emerge.

Thus, if the United States is to adhere to the "Carter Doctrine" of drawing a line against the Russians in the Gulf, adverse developments in the region could lead to far greater American costs in both manpower and economic terms. Accordingly, any American involvement in Lebanon, in addition to assisting a friend in need, would help protect U.S. and Western interests in this region.

The Washington Post

Time to Leave Good Enough Alone

By Daniel Greenberg

WASHINGTON — There is a profound lesson to be learned from the growing popularity of electronic wristwatches with hour and minute hands, rather than digital "readouts."

The time-telling hands are coming back because of the realization that they tell more, at a glance, about time relationships — soon, early, late — than can be gleaned from mere numbers. Psychologists have noted the same phenomenon in connection with digital control gauges in nuclear power plants. The old-fashioned needle gauge, some of them insist, tells more about the approach of danger than mere numbers.

The digital readout is unquestionably the product of high technology. The hands and needles represent what might be called "good-enough technology." It is the latter that ought to be given a bit more deference amid the new-is-better hoopla being showered on high technology as the savior of the U.S. economy and the defender of the nation. Face it: Some technologies have matured to the point where change spells loss, not improvement.

Consider, for instance, the recent history of beer in Britain, a nation that takes that beverage seriously and in large quantities. There, as

elsewhere, local breweries throughout the country have been taken over in large numbers by nationwide conglomerates that sought to raise profits by replacing the traditional brewing techniques with cheaper, science-based recipes. Knowledgeable beer drinkers could tolerate only so much tinkering, and simply refused to drink the stuff. Whereupon, the brewers reverted to the traditional ways of making beer. They went back to the good-enough variety.

The same pattern can be seen in Americans' consumption of bread. As high-tech conglomerates have taken over an increasing share of production and have cut costs and quality, producers of the old-fashioned product have found themselves welcomed.

Another example is the tomato, a seemingly simple farm product with varieties that have been scientifically squared and toughened to meet the needs of shippers and canners. As a high-tech achievement, the new tomato is wondrous in all respects — but flavor. A well-educated palate is not required in order to recognize the superiority of the pre-science variety.

One of the principal confusions

of our time is between purposeless technological restlessness and technological improvement. The difference between the two can be seen in endless efforts to develop and market replacements for cans and bottles as food and drink package. Metal and glass are just fine, and represent mature technologies that are not improved upon by leak-prone soft containers that often as not splatter upon opening.

Finally, for an illustration of indifference to the sound concept of good-enough technology, there is perhaps no example more glaring than the Pentagon's efforts to develop a successor to the trustworthy jeep. Modern warfare, says the army, calls for modern vehicles, but it declines to be specific on the shortcomings of the venerable jeep. Apart from the fact that it is basically pre-World War II, it is irrelevant, because the vehicle demonstrably represents a fulfillment of potential that cannot be improved upon. It is, at the very least, good-enough technology.

But try to get that across when the reigning dogma holds that new is better, and high-tech is king.

The writer is the editor and publisher of Science & Government Report, a Washington-based newsletter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Church and State

Regarding "Clerical Power," (Letters, Sept. 7):

I was struck by the short-sightedness and maliciousness of Marian Fraser Converse's letter. She suggests that Jesse Jackson, being a clergyman, is not qualified to run for the presidency because, among other reasons, the Founding Fathers stressed the separation of church and state. America's founders did stress separation, but separation of the functions and organizations of church and state; they did not prohibit any citizen to run for election. As far as I know, Jesse Jackson is a citizen in good standing of the United States, protected in his right to vote, run for office, and be elected, at least until Ms. Converse is empowered to overturn the Constitution.

Ms. Converse further rejects the clergy's right to run for office because churches are not "in touch with the reality of this world."

Her conception of reality is strange. Would she prefer the "reality" of an actor who is a self-righteous Cold Warrior and an unforgiving, feudal autocrat?

Or would she prefer the reality seen by an honest member of the clergy, who sees every person as a sinner and none righteous; who knows that peace and security come not from threats of annihilation but from honest, sincere efforts to understand the other and to seek agreement based on respect for all human beings? I think even Ms. Converse could understand that choice.

DENNIS L. SLABAUGH
Hamburg.

The Catalan Identity

Regarding "Spaniards Can Follow 'Dallas' on TV," (Sept. 22):

It is simply not true that Spaniards who do not speak Catalan will be out of luck if they want to watch the third part of the "Dallas" series on the Catalan television network. Most of the estimated 3.5 million people who immigrated into Catalonia do not speak Catalan but do understand it. May I remind you that in Switzerland, there are television networks catering to the German-speakers, the French-speakers and the small number of Italian-speakers. There are even programs for the 50,000 Romanian-speaking Swiss. Is it so unusual to respect one another?

ROBERT COMET-CORONA
Barcelona.

Why Not A Summit With Deng?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan is looking for a foreign policy feather in his cap sometime over the next year, as would any right-thinking president running for reelection. Where in the world should he look?

Surely not in Central America, where only miracles could be counted on to give him the sort of success he craves: the downfall of the Sandinist government in Nicaragua or the crushing of the insurrection in El Salvador. In the Middle East he will be lucky if the situation has not worsened by November 1984. And even without the damage done to U.S.-Soviet relations by the Korean airliner incident, the prospects were bleak for a dramatic summit meeting with Yuri Andropov; icy distancing would probably play better with the Reagan constituency.

But hold on, give the globe another half turn, and consider the spectacle of Ronald Reagan on location in Beijing in 1984. See him at the Great Wall. Watch him engage in high-stakes, high-visibility, power-balancing geopolitics. It would not be quite the same as Richard Nixon's election-year blend of history-making and historicism, of course. Progress in U.S.-China relations is hard to measure these days, and still more difficult to dramatize.

But serious China-watchers are beginning to believe that after three years of more downs than ups in U.S.-Chinese relations, there is the beginning of an upswing that could create a climate worthy of summit-level reinforcement — assuming the right balances can be struck; hence, the considerable importance attached to the way Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger handles his visit next week to Beijing. It will tell a great deal about the Reagan administration's reading of current Chinese policy toward the superpowers — a policy nicely encapsulated in the Chinese reaction to the Soviet downing of Korean Airlines Flight 007.

The Chinese pointedly abstained from voting on the United Nations Security Council's resolution deploring the attack, while conceding it was a "serious violation of the established norms." So much for toying the U.S. line. But Beijing's Foreign Ministry has called on the Russians for compensation to the victims' families. So much for toying the Soviet line.

"An independent foreign policy" aligned to neither superpower is Beijing's game. The question raised by the Reagan administration's performance more than once since it came to office is whether the United States should be big about this.

Doak Barnett, a China scholar, is one of many who believe that "realism demands the U.S. leaders understand and accept the shift that has occurred in China's foreign policy."

"Even if Sino-Soviet relations improve," he said, "strong bilateral U.S.-China ties, mainly political and economic rather than military, are important to both countries." The prime requisite for the success of Mr. Weinberger's visit, he insisted, is that the goals be modest.

This means no excessive generosity in offers of arms sales or security arrangements aimed at making common cause against the Soviet Union; no lectures about the Soviet menace; and no coaxing the Chinese on how to handle it. "The principal significance of the Weinberger trip is that it is finally taking place," Mr. Barnett said. You can see what he meant when the two came back on the roller-coaster ride in U.S.-China relations since the big Nixon breakthrough in 1972 and the "normalization" of relations in the Carter years.

That was the upswing. The downswing came with the prospect and then the reality of Ronald Reagan's presidency; the hint of a resurrected two-China policy; the chill induced by the suggestion of open-ended arms aid to Taiwan.

That question was finally resolved a year ago. When Secretary of State George Shultz went to China earlier this year, there was at least the promise of an upswing — quickly dashed when the Reagan administration went ahead with an arms deal with Taiwan. Realists soured over trade issues and the defection to the United States of a Chinese tennis player.

But an underlying sense of common interest prevailed. Misunderstandings gave way to new U.S. commitments on trade and technological transfer, made last May in Beijing by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. It should be Mr. Weinberger's principal purpose to accentuate these positive U.S. and Chinese impulses.

The right touch could smooth the path to summery. Way stations are already marked out. China's foreign minister will be in New York for a session of the UN General Assembly next month — and for a chat with Mr. Shultz. If that goes well (again, no big deal), then Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang might well pick up the invitation given him by Mr. Shultz last spring to come to Washington.

What could be more logical than for Mr. Reagan to visit China in 1984 and meet with Deng Xiaoping?

It would not match the impact of a genuine easing of East-West tensions accompanied by tangible accords or treaties with the Russians and capped by a Reagan-Andropov summit.

But it is something worth doing in its own right. And it would hold political appeal for candidate Reagan.

The Washington Post

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name, and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
ATT	6714	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/4	+ 3/8
Chryslr	12548	40 1/2	39 3/4	39 3/4	+ 1/2
CA	12320	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/4	+ 1/8
Diamond	7581	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 3/8
IBM	10970	150 1/2	149 3/4	150 1/4	+ 1/2
EastAir	10651	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/4	- 1/8
PrinComp	9871	18 1/2	17 3/4	18 1/4	+ 1/4
GenCorp	9238	7 1/4	7 1/8	7 1/4	+ 1/8
Unitilin	8589	39	38 1/2	39 1/4	+ 3/8
GenTel	8590	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/4	+ 1/8
MervLyn	7670	35 1/2	35 1/8	35 1/4	+ 1/8
WorlCom	7670	35 1/2	35 1/8	35 1/4	+ 1/8
SouthCo	6994	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4
WorlCom	6994	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4
Outlook	6287	43 1/2	43 1/8	43 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Indus	1250.17	1261.28	1247.97	1257.58	+14.52
Trans	567.89	570.02	567.01	569.45	+1.56
Unch	133.63	134.18	132.67	133.63	+0.19
Vol	304.38	305.28	293.97	291.22	+2.46
Corno					

NYSE Diaries		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	956	767
Declined	20	20
Unchanged	1971	418
Total Issues	147	172
New Issues	74	7
New Loans	7	8
Volume up	43,572,100	
Volume down	23,486,500	

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Leone's Next: Spaghetti Eastern

by Joan Dupont

ROME — A Sicilian puppeteer's chair is parked by the swimming pool, brass lions' heads, winking in the sun, lead the way to the den, a trophy room decked out with medals and gold cups. Suddenly — big men move on stealthy feet — Sergio Leone is in the room, all starched caftan and heady after-shave.

"The real gold is in the bank," he announces. "The Donatello awards used to be solid gold, now they're plated like Oscars. I got mine just in time," he says, settling majestically at the desk.

Since the movie "A Fistful of Dollars" in 1964, Sergio Leone has been famous for the "spaghetti western," but he transcended the genre: He took America's most-revered myth and gave it his own tone of voice, ironic and nostalgic. Of the spate of "westerns" made all over Europe, only his cross borders.

On the wall behind the 54-year-old Leone is a photograph of Robert De Niro boxing, inscribed, "You're the best." John Ford photographed his picture, "To Sergio Leone, in admiration." "He wrote 'Leone' because that's how it's pronounced in English," Leone explains. Here in the futurist Eur quarter, built by Mussolini, Leone has created a small Roman empire. It is mid-morning; he conjures up a silent staff, shadowy extras, who come bearing cappuccino and messages. The villa is outfitted with screening rooms: In a neighboring studio he is editing "Once Upon a Time in America," a film in his head for 13 years and in the works for the last 2. A tale of the Mafia, it stars De Niro.

De Niro and Leone are each known for being sticklers — some say fanatics — for detail. Life on the set was not smooth every day. The \$30-million budget has burgeoned to a reported \$51 million and, despite solid advance sales, there is cause for concern. Leone has shot the equivalent of two films — there are 35 hours to edit and the result will be a film more than three hours long. The release date has been pushed ahead. As high noon approaches, the telephone clamors, his caftan creases, steam rises from him.

He begins quietly. "I am the son of a silent film director, Roberto Roberti was the name he took. When Ernst Lubitch left Germany for America, my father was asked to replace him, but I was on the way — my parents' only child after 14 years of marriage — and he didn't want me to be born in Germany. So instead I was born in Rome in 1929."

"My father was anti-fascist and he couldn't work in Italy for 20 years. Fascism ruined his career. I had no intention of going into the movies, but when I saw what happened to him, I wanted revenge. My father looked like Spencer Tracy."

After World War II, at 17, Leone left his law studies and went to work with such directors as Vittorio De Sica, beginning as an assistant on "The Bicycle Thief" and working on 58 films as assistant and second-unit director. During the 1950s Leone met Hollywood directors, on the run either from McCarthyism or an industry undermined by television. "When the Americans came to Rome — Fred Zinnemann, William Wyler, Robert Wise — they asked for me even though I didn't speak a word of English."

These were his heroes, they had made his favorite films — westerns — but the western, they assured him, was dead and being buried by such television series as "Rawhide" and "Gunsmoke." So Leone, in love with the myth of the West, helped shoot such sagas as "Quo Vadis" and assisted Raoul Walsh with the battle scenes for "Helen of Troy" and Wyler with the chariot race in "Ben Hur."

"Then I was asked to step in and finish a remake of 'The Last Days of Pompeii.' It was a huge hit and I found myself in an infernal circle, turning down dozens of sequels. Finally, I agreed to make 'The Colossus of Rhodes,' because I felt I could do it my way, with a wink. Well, it was another huge hit," he says with a sigh. "They wanted more. I had to turn



Sergio Leone.

down eight films a year and went three years without working, until 1964."

By 1964, the fad for "sandals and spears movies" had petered out, the Americans had deserted Cinecittà and the ailing Italian industry turned to low-budget, quickie westerns. The western is not a place, but a state of mind and imitations were not new. The Germans had been at it successfully for years — their efforts well-made but ponderous, featuring monosyllabic Mexicans — and every country, from Russia to Japan — Akira Kurosawa's "Seven Samurai" is a classic — tried his hand.

"I had my own idea of the western," Leone says. "I wanted to make it from a European point of view, but with nostalgia for American cinema, my school, my childhood. The western is naive, very simple, but it's the hardest kind of film to make because you have so few elements to work with — the cowboy, pistols, horses, a few Indians, very few women. Homer was the best author of westerns: Hector was a great sheriff. That's the kind of film I wanted to do."

In 1964 Leone got his chance. He picked up his story of a mercenary from Kurosawa's "Yojimbo," reprinted Clint Eastwood from the "Rawhide" series and shot "A Fistful of Dollars" in Spain. Ennio Morricone did the music, as he has on every Leone film since — Leone calls the partnership the kind of Italian marriage made before divorce was legal. An unknown, James Welles, was a pseudonym for the actor Gian-Marina Volonte, and Leone hid behind the pen name of Bob Robertson — a small joke by Roberto Roberti's son.

His next films were "For a Few Dollars More" (1965), "The Good, the Bad and the Ugly" (1966), "Once Upon a Time in the West" (1968) and "Duck You Sucker" (1972).

"Once Upon a Time in the West" was a remarkable film because I let my old ghosts run loose and got in some truths," Leone says. "I borrowed techniques from the Sicilian marionette school: The puppeteer uses local characters — the mayor, the pharmacist — and discovers the latent anxiety of a community."

Leone's films have been criticized as anti-westerns. He has little use for horses — he calls them idiotic animals — his heroes are bad guys and he casts against type: Henry Fonda is dirty, Charles Bronson comes up clean. In the United States, he was accused of distorting the basic morality that defined the western, but Leone sees his films as "a small tribute to the grandeur of pioneer America. Twenty years ago I took the Superchief Express from Chicago, doing the pioneer route, and when I saw that immense space, like in Ford movies, I said, 'It may be fantastic to go to the moon, but it's just as fantastic to discover America.'"

Right now, as in the De Niro movie, he is discovering urban America, even as the western has become urbanized. In Europe it's all over and most Hollywood westerns have gimmicks or twists these days. "I don't believe in space westerns," Leone says solemnly, "or Dracula goes West, or any mix. The western is significant for what it represents in the past, not modern life or future life."

"I think the western will be revived. The joy of reliving that moment of history is so great. In the United States right now, the young are responding to the disillusionment of the recent past — Vietnam and Watergate — the family, too, is suffering, and America was built on the family. So, for the time being, a space ship to another planet looks good. They want to get outside themselves for a while, but they'll be back."

Remembering An Old Dream About Europe

LONDON — When World War II ended in Europe in 1945, Richard Mayne was a 21-year-old soldier stationed in Yorkshire. He remembers the bonfires, the girls, the song "The White Cliffs of Dover" with its promise of "love and laughter/And peace ever after," words that, Mayne says, may sound silly now but that spoke strongly then of nostalgia and of a hope for a halcyon future to match the sacrifices so many had made.

The Europe of May 1945 was gray, desolate and exhausted. In 6 years, 27 million people had left their countries, voluntarily or otherwise, and

MARY BLUME

15 million Europeans were dead. France's national income in 1945 was less than half what it had been in 1939; in southern Germany production was down to one-twentieth of peacetime figures. This battered world and the confident and affluent society that grew out of it are the subjects of Richard Mayne's latest book, "Postwar," published in London by Thames and Hudson.

"Postwar" begins with celebrations of VE Day on May 8 or 9 — ominously, victory in Europe was celebrated on different days by Russia and the West — and it ends with the signing of the Treaty of Rome on March 25, 1957.

In between, there is a cavalcade of personalities from Konrad Adenauer to the neorealist screenwriter Cesare Zavattini. Mayne brings back myxomatosis, London fog and Comet aircraft. He remembers Igor Gouzenko, Globb Pasha and "Bonjour Tristesse"; Lady Docker, Don Camillo, Major Thompson, Jimmy Porter and Holden Caulfield, as well as Ludwig Erhard, George Cautlet Marshall, Boris Vian and Enrico Mattei.

Such interweaving makes the fabric of life, Mayne says. "I'm always put off if I read a history book and at the end there's a chapter on cultural and artistic life. I think it's terribly artificial because in fact people are immersed in the society they're living in all the time and that includes books and film and the rest of it."

"To understand European attitudes to the Marshall Plan, for example, you have to think about the way Cesare Pavese wrote about American literature and what Faulkner meant to the Existentialist period in Paris, and how much Sartre's 'La Nausee' depends for its final force on Roquentin listening to a black jazz artist singing 'Some of These Days.'"

Mayne is a distinguished British writer and journalist who began working for the European Coal and Steel Community in 1957 and was for many years closely associated with Jean Monnet, "the father of Europe." Because he is a committed European, some critics have suggested that in ending his book with the Treaty of Rome, he is arguing that this was the culminating achievement of the postwar period. Mayne denies that the book is a paean of praise either to the EC or to Monnet and says that the 1957 Treaty was simply a logical stopping-off point. Europe, he says, at a certain point became inevitable.

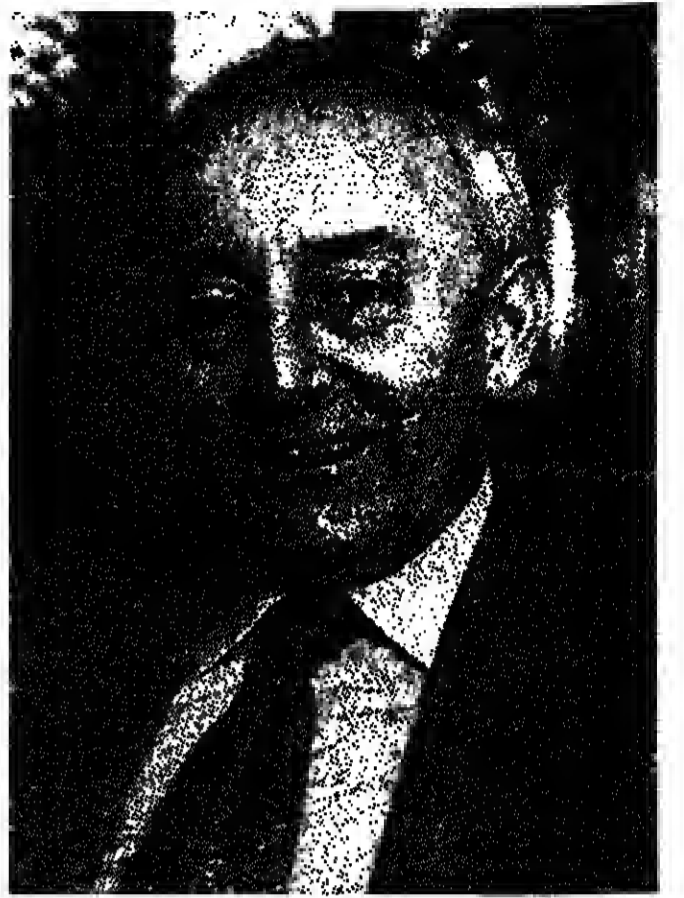
"A lot of historians have argued to me that even without Monnet or Schuman or any of those guys it would have happened anyway. I think there's a lot to be said for that. It would have happened differently, but Franco-German reconciliation was obviously necessary after the war, there were so many people who felt it. . . . No one's going to feel rancor forever, you're out going to feel that you always have to regard people as your hereditary enemies. You only have to say those words to realize the absurdity of them."

To be European, says Mayne, is to expand your point of view: "The starting point is self-awareness, to know that your way of looking at things is not the only way. For the British the notion of equity, fairness, is terribly important in the legal system. For the French, the notion of the law is not a pedantic affair, as the British think, it is the basis of their liberties. If it's not written down, you can't rely on it. The British — you see this with British Rail or with union negotiations — make an agreement which each side interprets totally differently and which was only salable to each side on that basis. Now that's no way to run a railroad or anything else."

"The best way to run a thing is to be clear about what you are doing. That's what I used to admire about Monnet, that he would say 'I don't understand, I want to be totally clear.' And you'd go through a text with Monnet 140 times in one instance — 140 versions of a statement. It's that passion for clarity that I think is very admirable in the French and that the British see sometimes as pedantic. Likewise, I think the desire for equity is something the French could learn from."

"It's a slow process because we all start from different assumptions. That's what I mean by being a European — not becoming essentially different yourself, you still retain your assumptions, you still retain your priorities. You're still British. But you don't regard that as the only possible way of seeing things."

In "Postwar," Mayne's first big section is on the Nuremberg war



Richard Mayne.

trials, which he uses to talk about the problems of German division, reunification and war guilt — "all the complexes which still lie under the surface of Germany," he says. The most-moving part of the book is another set piece, on the life and death of the Czechoslovakian leader Jan Masaryk.

"What I was trying to do in the section on Masaryk was to dramatize in a single person what happened throughout the East European satellite countries. We accept the division of Europe now; at the time it was seen as a tragedy."

A third set piece is on the Suez crisis, which Mayne uses to describe the end of the idea of empire. "I was writing the Masaryk chapter just at the time when the Polish crisis was blowing up and the Suez chapter when the Falklands was going on. I had a terrible feeling of resonance with the way it's still happening."

"This book is supposed to be a history book," Mayne adds, "but it's really about the present. It's not supposed to be objective, I don't see how anyone who lived through it can be."

Mayne's attitude to the postwar period can be summed up in one phrase dropped during a conversation in his house near Regent's Park: "We shouldn't be so damned ungrateful." For all its crises and errors, postwar was a time of optimism and generosity, of rebuilding and imaginative planning.

"What I try to do in the book is to give this sense to people who didn't live then or who don't remember it, this sense of what enormous problems were facing — the terror, the pity, the effort, the hard work. Why can't we solve problems today like the Common Agricultural Policy or the Mexican debt when they showed such imagination then?"

"It occurred to me that when you actually look at the postwar period, you find that all the basic political, economic and even social and intellectual capital on which we're living now was more or less laid down in those first years. It was a fantastically creative period. I think we're still living in the trail of a kind of idealism which the war fueled. There is still a feeling that we ought to make the world better. No one believes in automatic progress, but we have ideals and we're puzzled by people who don't."

One such puzzling person was Charles de Gaulle, but Mayne regards de Gaulle as a 19th-century man. "He was a pessimist, he was static in his attitude, he thought that human nature would always be wicked, that the state was an eternal creation, that self-interest in diplomacy was the only guiding star. There was nothing, there was no possibility of quote, building a better world, unquote, which is what we all thought we were fighting for. He was in a minority. Most people, I think, still believe that we can make the world a better place."

Contrasted to the negative of Gaulle is Jean Monnet, who thought anything could be accomplished by good thinking and hard work. "A favorite quote of Monnet from Oliver Wendell Holmes was 'The mode whereby the inevitable comes to pass is effort.'"

When de Gaulle vetoed Britain's entry to the Common Market in 1963, Mayne said it was depressing, "C'est déprimant." "Non," said Monnet briskly, "C'est arriant." It was merely sad.

Mayne's book doesn't neglect the failures and disappointments of the postwar period, but his mood is definitely positive. When his friend Saul Bellow read the book, he wrote to Mayne, "I read your book like Hans Christian Andersen. You made the past seem like a fairy tale." Perhaps he did, says Mayne. "There were a lot of unpleasant things, but I think we do tend to look at the past as a golden time because it's all set, there's nothing you can do about it. It's there."

On the Danube, A Peace Pagoda

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — Peace has broken out along the Danube, exemplified by a golden-domed pagoda next door to a fish restaurant. Actually two feeding fish restaurants contribute to the story of the huge Buddhist peace pagoda that will be inaugurated here Sunday afternoon.

For three generations, Berger's (Dammhaufen 41, tel: 7421.16, closed Saturdays) and Lindmayer's (Dammhaufen 50, tel: 7421.83, closed Mondays), have competed side-by-side along a pleasant promenade on the Danube embankment, not far from the Prater nature preserve. The two families, alike in speciality, were steeped in rivalry.

The first step toward peace came when Lindmayer's fourth generation, Elisabeth, was born in 1945. At 14, she rebelled against her Catholic upbringing and parochial school and, within a few years, reached out for the Buddhist faith through reading and physical training in various martial arts. After a trip to the Far East with her family, she pronounced herself a Buddhist at 16.

In 1968, discord between Berger's and Lindmayer's ceased when Elisabeth Lindmayer was married to Franz Berger, who now runs the rival restaurant. Although they were divorced after seven years, the families remain friendly and the couple's son, Franz, 15, shuttles between both inns.

Like his daughter, Gustav Lindmayer, now 78, was influenced by Eastern ideas: not religiously, but culturally. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the restaurant took an annual vacation in the Orient, returning each year with a Thai or Sri Lankan or Japanese waiter or two and, later, a Thai chef. The menus of both Berger's and Lindmayer's feature such regional pike-perch variants as Zander, Fogesch and Schill as well as sole and carp, and, on wonderful occasions, the Austrian lake fish called Reibanken, but Lindmayer's also burst forth with Fogesch Bangkok, curried sole Kung Kary and trout Thai-Art in a caper-and-garlic sauce.

Through her Catholic marriage and civil divorce, Elisabeth Lindmayer remained a Buddhist, like some 5,000 other Austrians — this year, Buddhism was formally recognized by the government as an official religion, with all the exemptions and privileges of Western religions. In running the fish restaurant with her parents, she made her religious beliefs felt in the biologically grown wines that joined the menu and the emphasis on fish that comes from certified clean waters.

On April 24, 1982, Elisabeth Lindmayer, who lives above her restaurant, was awakened by a drummer. Beneath her window stood a Japanese monk in his 30s, his head shaved, his body wrapped in white robe and orange sash. He was beating a small drum with a stick. The monk, whose name was Matsura, belongs to Nipponzen Myohoji, Buddhist disciples of Nichiren, a 13th-century teacher. The disciples devote their lives, as Nichiren did, to "establishing righteousness to secure peace" — inner peace and international peace. To them, this begins by chanting a prayer for peace, while beating a hand drum — "to awaken affection, pleasure and joy in those who possess the heart of goodness and peace," according to one sutra, and to "arouse the heart of fear and anger in those who prefer strife and conduct murder and destruction."

The Buddhist Center downtown had sent Matsura out to Lindmayer's to ask for a few days' lodging. Elisabeth laid a mat for him in a small, abandoned houseboat that stood in the restaurant's garden. Customers and neighbors, intrigued by the drum monk, wandered over to ask questions, as did Elisabeth in her spare time. After Matsura felt welcome to stay on indefinitely,

Continued on page 8

College Scholarships Just for the Asking

by Dawn Frankfort

SAN RAFAEL, California — During Dan Cassidy's college career he acquired three degrees, \$20,000 in scholarships and his own business, which specializes in finding free dollars for college students.

Cassidy, now 26 years old, founded the National Scholarship Research Service in 1980 to help friends having financial difficulties in school. From his own experiences, he knew millions of dollars in untapped funds were available to students unaware of the money's existence.

"When I was going to the University of San Francisco I spent a lot of time in the financial aid office," Cassidy says. "My first scholarship was \$600 from the Rotary Foundation. By the time I graduated I received \$20,000 in total scholarships."

Cassidy says his service has the world's largest private library of data about scholarships, grants and fellowships — information about 70,000 awards worth approximately \$2 billion. Nearly 20,000 people have used his service, he says.

For \$35, his customers get computer printouts with an average of 40 to 50 possible custom-matched scholarships. The person must then write the organizations for scholarship applications and additional information.

A common misconception about scholarships, Cassidy says, is that they are solely available to students with good grades. Many scholarships, he explains, require only that "a person be creative, interested in a certain area, or possess previous work experience."

Although most scholarships are "fairly standard," Cassidy says, his firm's computers also house information on some that are unusual:

- The Golf Turf Management Scholarship, for example, offers \$300 to \$500 a year for up to 25 people looking for work managing golf turf.

- Students who abstain from tobacco, narcotics, alcohol and strenuous athletic contests are eligible to apply for scholarships to Buck-

nell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Eight to 10 students can divide as much as \$30,000.

- Any female graduate student under age 26 is eligible for a \$4,000 grant to study outside the United States as long as she promises to stay unmarried during her travels. The grant, the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship, is available from Wellesley College in Wellesley, Massachusetts.

- American graduate students who want to spend a month in Bulgaria are eligible to apply for fellowships worth \$7,000 to \$9,000 to attend the Slavonic Studies Seminar in Sofia, Bulgaria.

- For anyone with a degree from a Texas college and a desire to go to Sweden and then return to Texas, scholarships of up to \$2,500 are offered by the Texas Swedish Cultural Foundation.

- Wonder Women Scholarships, worth \$2,000 to \$5,000 each, are sponsored by Warner Communications for women over 40 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the "Wonder Woman" comic strip.

- A \$1,000 scholarship is available to anyone whose great-grandfather was a Confederate soldier and who has a family member affiliated with the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

- Any high school senior who never attended college and has "faith in the Divine Being, the free enterprise system and the American way of life" can apply for an Eisenhower Memorial Scholarship Foundation grant of up to \$10,000.

- The Imaginative Reason Fellowship offers sums of \$7,000 to \$9,500 for people who can present "imaginative, personally significant and independent reasons" why funds are needed to travel or study for a year.

Further information is available from the National Scholarship Research Service, 86 Belvedere Street, Suite E, San Rafael, California, 94901, tel: (415) 456-1577, or Post Office Box 2516, San Rafael, California, 94912. ■

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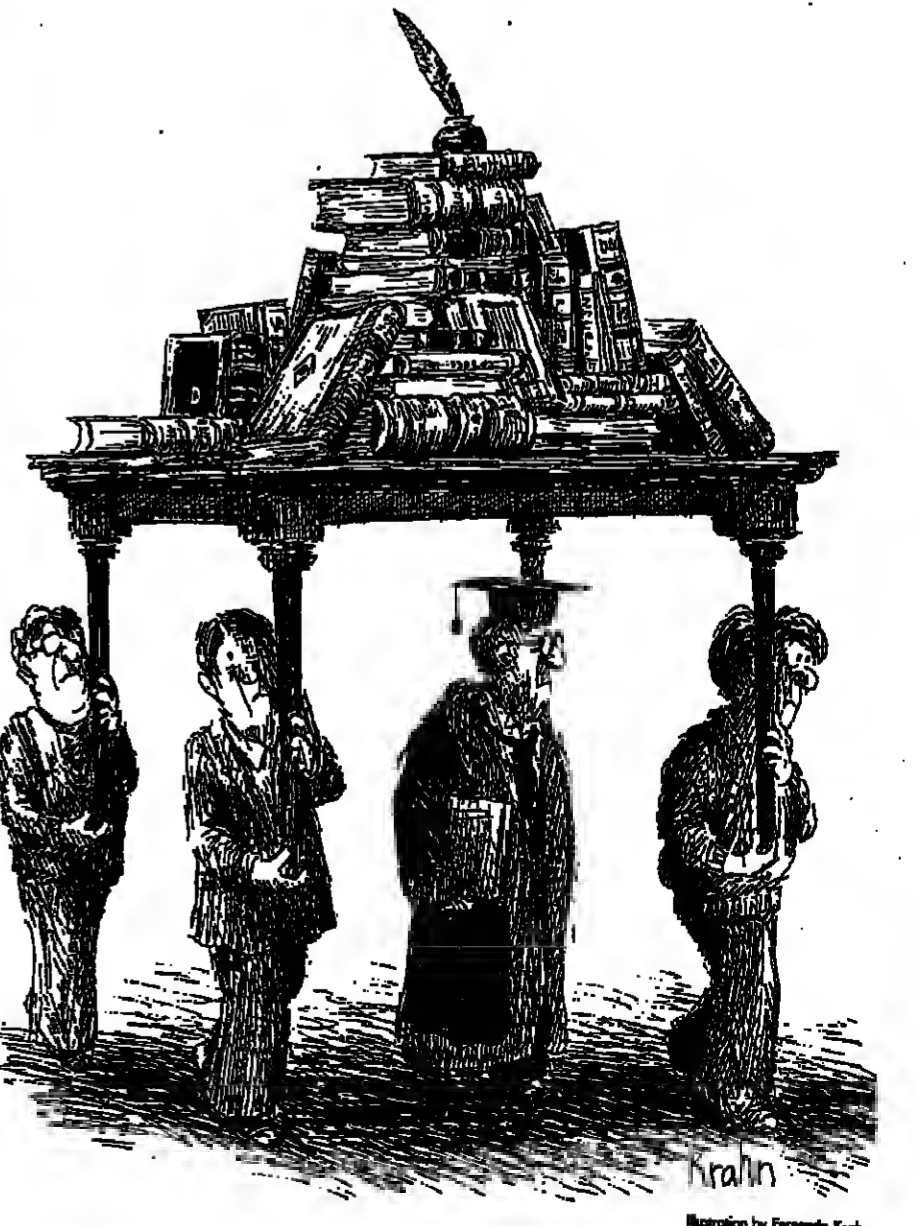


Illustration by Fernando Kuehn

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 13: "The Isolation Towards 'Gesamtkunstwerk': European Utopia Since 1800."
•Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
CONCERT — Sept. 26: The Juilliard Orchestra, Jorge Mester conductor. Nadia Sonnenberg violin (Schumann, Tchaikovsky, Brahms).
RECEIVED — Sept. 29: Meira Farkas piano.
•Stadthalle (tel: 95.49.00).
ROCK — Sept. 25: Kiss.
•Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).
MUSICAL — To Sept. 30: "Cats."
•Volksoper (9 Würthgasse 78).
Sept. 24: "My Fair Lady" (Lewy).
Franz Bauer-Theater and Rudolf Bili conductors.
Sept. 25: "The Daughter of the Regiment" (Donizetti) Franz Bauer-Theater conductor.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Den Brandt Park (tel: 232.01.03).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: "17th Biennial of Sculpture."
•Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 233.66.85).
OPERA — Sept. 30: "Aida" (Verdi) Nicholas Cleobury conductor.
BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
CONCERT — Sept. 30: Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields (Handel).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Three Continents: Africa, South Sea Islands, America," collection from the Stuttgart Linden Museum.

DENMARK

HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art.
To Oct. 2: "German Expressionism — Two Generations."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Theatre — Sept. 24-27: "The

Tempest" (Shakespeare). Sept. 28-29: "Macbeth" (Shakespeare).
The Pit — Sept. 24-27: "Molière" (Bulgakov).
•British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
To November: "Lachish: A Canaanite and Hebrew City," the Wellcome-Marston excavations.
•Chelsea Antiques Fair (Chelsea Old Town Hall, King's Road, SW3).
Sept. 24: Antiques and carpets.
•London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).
English National Opera — Sept. 24, 25, 26: "Ariadne on Naxos" (R. Strauss) Walter Weller conductor.
•National Theatre (tel: 633.08.80).
Cottesloe Theatre — Sept. 26-28: "Gleagary Glen Ross" (Mamet).
Lyttelton Theatre — Sept. 26-30: "You Can't Take It With You" (Hart/Kaufman).
•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
To Nov. 13: "Art of the Avant-Garde in Russia: Selections from the George Costakis Collection."
•Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.32.03).
Sept. 26-29: Tom Jones in concert.
•Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91).
EXHIBITION — "Britain: An American View," portraits and photography from Time magazine.
•Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
Royal Opera — Sept. 27 and 30: "Laila" (Grieg) Colin Davis conductor.
Sept. 24: "The Nightingale" (Stravinsky).
•Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 379.60.61).
Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet — Sept. 24: "The Taming of the Shrew" (Stolze/Scarlati).
•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 23: "New Art at the Tate Gallery."
•Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
RECEIVED — Sept. 24: Cécile Ousset piano (Mozart, Liszt, Ravel, Saint-Saëns).

FRANCE

PARIS, Artcurial (tel: 256.32.90).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "Allen Jones: Sculptures."
•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).

To Sept. 25: "Bonjour Monsieur Matisse."
To Sept. 26: "Polish Art from the Lodz Museum."
•La Galerie (tel: 326.63.51).
The English Theatre of Paris — "The Public Eye" (Shaffer).
•Museum of Modern Art (49 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 8).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 6: Devis Greub graphics.
•Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 6: "Gustave Doré (1832-1883): Illustrations."
•Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 278.73.81).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: Georges Rouault.
•Restaurant Beaubourgeois (tel: 272.08.51).
THEATRE — "La Spécialité" (Alan Ross).
•Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.96).
Orchestra de Paris — Sept. 29 and 30: Daniel Barenboim conductor, Martha Argerich piano (Wagner, Liszt).
•Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.66).
BALLET — To Oct. 2: New York City Ballet.
RECEIVED — Sept. 26: Nicolai Gedda tenor, Nadia Gedda-Nova piano (Glinka, Mussorgsky, Rimski-Korsakov, Rachmaninoff).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Berlioz Museum (tel: 251.40.15).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 30: "Gottfried Schadow and the Berlin Artists Society."
•Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).
BALLET — Sept. 27: "Swan Lake." Sept. 30: "La Sylphide" (Loverskij).
OPERA — Sept. 28: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
CONCERTS — Sept. 24: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Barbara Hendricks soprano (Beethoven).
Sept. 27: Jean Sibelius Quartet (Mozart).
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 134.00).
CONCERTS — Sept. 24: Juilliard Symphony Orchestra, Jorge Mester conductor, Ivo Pogorelich piano (Tchaikovsky).
Sept. 27: Symphony Orchestra of the Kirov Opera Leningrad, Yuri Temirkanov conductor (Tchaikovsky, Liszt).
•Café Theater (tel: 63.64.66).
To Sept. 30: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (Albee) English speaking theater.
•Oper Frankfurt (tel: 2562.529).
OPERA — Sept. 24: "Fidelio" (Beethoven) Judith Somojai conductor.
MÜNCHEN, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.13.10).
OPERA — Sept. 24, 27: "Otello" (Verdi).
Sept. 25: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).
Sept. 28 and 30: "Peer Gynt" (Egk).
BALLET — Sept. 29: "Les Deuxes" (Dutilleul).
•Josephs Legende" (R. Strauss).

GREECE

ATHENS, Herod Atticus Odeon (tel: 322.31.11).
To Sept. 27: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner), "Fidelio" (Beethoven) Berlin Deutsche Staatsoper.
Sept. 28: Athens State Orchestra.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 524.44.23).
Concert Hall — Sept. 26-Oct. 1: "Jo-

seph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" (Webber/Rice).

ISRAEL

JERUSALEM, Israel Museum.
To October: "On the Traders' Route: Chinese Influences on Islamic Poetry."
To October: "Contemporary Art, Mario Merz."
To Dec. 31: "Moritz Oppenheim (1800-1882): The First Jewish Painter."

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 87.92.11).
Sept. 28-30: Scala Philharmonic Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor, Lynn Harrell cello (Dvorak, Tchaikovsky).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 467.45.27).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 18: "Woodblock Prints by Shiko Matsuoka." "Old Folkcrafts from Tanba Province." "Kan-4 Hoken Hall (tel: 242.11.55).
Sept. 25, 27, 29: Marcel Marceau pantomime.
•Metropolitan Museum (Shirogane Garden).
Oct. 1-Dec. 25: Exhibition of modern paintings from the Otagaki Museum, New York.
•Nakano Sun Plaza (463.79.76).
JAZZ — Sept. 30: Tommy Dorsey Orchestra.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 17.98.71).
Sept. 25: Ronald Brautigam piano (Beethoven, Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff).
Sept. 30: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Maria Ewing soprano (Berlioz).
•Netherlands Theater Instituut (tel: 23.51.04).
To October: History of Dutch Opera, 1772-1960.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: "Robert Scott and the McAlister, McTaggart, Orchardson, Pettie and their Edinburgh contemporaries."
•National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "Action Portraits," press photography.

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Victoria Theatre (tel: 336.21.51).
To Nov. 24: Drama Festival.

SPAIN

MADRID, Centro Cultural de la Villa (tel: 275.60.80).
Sept. 24 and 25: Yankari Contemporary Ballet Group.
Sept. 27-30: El Ballet Contemporani, Barcelona.
•Palacio de Atocha (tel: 275.66.79).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 14: Narciso Maiztegui.
•Museo Español de Arte Contemporáneo (tel: 449.71.50).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: Manuel Collado.
•Palacio de Velázquez (tel: 274.77.75).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: Roberto Matta.
•Teatro Monumental (tel: 227.12.14).
BALLET — Sept. 24 and 25: Soloists from the Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow.

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, International Festival (tel: 093/35.55.44).
Sept. 27: Nicanor Zabaleta harp (Handel, Bach, Hindemith).
Sept. 30: Radio France Choir, Jacques Jouanneau conductor (Pärt).
MONTREUX, Music Festival (tel: 021/63.54.50).
Sept. 28: Chicago Chamber Sinfonia, Robert Frisbie conductor, Marielle Nordmann harp (Haydn, Beethoven).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
To Oct. 30: Charles Simonds sculptures.
Sept. 30-Nov. 27: New Perspectives in American Art: 1983 Exxon National Exhibition.
•Kennedy Center (tel: 254.36.96).
Sept. 26 and 27: Maria Benitez Spanish Dance Company.
Sept. 29 and 30: Joyce Trisler Dance company.
•Kennedy Galleries (tel: 541.96.00).
To Oct. 15: The Rockwell Landscapes of Samuel Colman: 1832-1920.
•Pierpont Morgan Library (tel: 685.0.08).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 6: Four Centuries of Opera.
To Nov. 13: Italian Drawings: 1375-1775.

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Restaurants: Keeping It Simple

by Patricia Wells

AVIGNON, France — With the advent of the French *menu dégustation*, the *menu d'affaires*, special luncheon menus and even special diet menus in some French restaurants, the process of complicated heights. After all, we dine out to relax, to enjoy, not to be challenged. Yet all too often menus are so confusing that it may take 30 minutes and a trained, computer-like brain to decipher the various "formulas," then select the day or evening's menu. (At L'Archestrade in Paris, it once took a waiter 15 minutes to explain "the system" to two very experienced French diners, and they still couldn't figure it out.)

Then there are restaurants that so miraculously simplify the act of selecting a meal and wine that you wonder why others don't follow suit. Such is the case in Provence at Hilly, the well-known, pleasant little restaurant on Avignon's lively Rue de la République. Here, in a bright, understated dining room with highly polished wood floors and pale pink tablecloths, every order of the large and nicely varied, 75-franc (about \$22) menu that includes cheese and dessert, as well as service.

Everything's very straightforwardly presented, there's no fanfare and you realize you're there to tend to the business of pleasurable dining. What's more, the extensive wine list is attached to the menu, so that for once the diner has the luxury of selecting both food and wine at the same time. (Wine service is not improving in France. Ask for the wine list along with the menu and 9 out of 10 times your request goes unheeded.)

Such a simple, democratic menu does nothing to downgrade the experience at Hilly. If anything, it pleases diners. It's nice to know that when the bill comes, there will not be hidden charges, and I think everyone still se-

cretly feels he's getting something for free when both cheese and dessert are included as part of a fixed-price meal.

Despite a few lapses in service, a recent meal at Hilly was a perfect delight. When you enter, the staff greets you like a huge welcoming committee. Service comes at an even pace, and the attitude here is that the customer is always right. The current menu, with a choice of a dozen first courses, a dozen main courses and a few daily specials, does Provence proud.

There's *melon de Cavillon* with the sweet but appealing Muscat wine from the nearby village of Beaumes de Venise. There are eggplant and pasta, tiny *poussin*, or young, tender chicken of Provence, lamb from the rugged, limestone-crust Alpiques Mountains to the south, and those seldom seen *piéds et paquets provençaux* (literally, feet and packages), a dish that today is made with sheep's tripe stuffed with salt pork flavored with onions, garlic and parsley. The best of the current offerings include the *gratin d'aubergines et tomates à la crème d'herbes*, a lovely contemporary eggplant au gratin, served as large, domino-like rectangles of sautéed eggplant topped with a richly flavored sauce of fresh tomatoes, cream and herbs.

Equally appealing and twice as filling is the *ragout de nouilles fraîches*, a platter of thin fresh pasta tossed with large, perfectly cooked chunks of sole and flavorful *palourdes*, or Mediterranean clams. All arrives surrounded by a bright, red pepper *coulis*. It's the sort of dish that, in hands less experienced than those of the chef, Pierre Hilly, could be a tasteless disaster. Here, the delicate pasta, the fish and shellfish all are so fresh, each flavor plays its role and each marries well with the subtly seasoned red pepper sauce.

For a main course, the grilled Alpiques lamb is a must (even though the dish carries a 12-franc supplement). The lamb is young, tender and perfectly grilled, and served with a simple, warming gratin of crisp, paper-thin potatoes.

Beautifully executed, though too understated for my palate, were the *aiguillettes de blancs de poulet aux cervelles d'agneau*, thin strips of tender fat chicken breast, served with lamb brains.

The baguettes were fresh, crisp and delicious, and the rolling cheese cart was the sort that makes a choice quite impossible. Simplify it all by relying on the exquisite regional specialties, including no less than five local varieties of *chevre*, or goat cheese. Particularly good was the *banon*, a creamy, almost-yeasty, soft white *chevre* wrapped in chestnut leaves and tied with raffia.

Nearly a third of the wine list is devoted to the wonderfully powerful and still all-too-little known wines of the Rhone. The list includes an expertly chosen assortment of warm, full-bodied Châteaufort-du-Pape, silken, rich, Herbold Châteaufort-du-Pape, a few small mitage and heady Côte Rôtie, as well as a production wines from Provence, as well as a surprisingly delightful and rarely seen white Lirac, served by the carafe. This is your chance to sample the seldom-seen older Châteaufort-du-Pape, with excellent vintages and vineyards represented. Some good choices include a 1967 and 1970 Mont Redon for 230 francs and 220 francs respectively, and an intense, black-cherry-colored 1978 Châteaufort for 180 francs. The oldest Châteaufort on the list, a 1961 Mont Redon for 280 francs, is from a superb vintage and vineyard but was, unfortunately, past its prime.

Other stars on the list include Etienne Guigal's 1979 Côte Rôtie La Mouline (a wine some experts consider the finest Rhone in existence) for 230 francs; Domaine Tempier's 1979 red Bandol for 125 francs, and Gérard Chave's remarkable Hermitage, both 1980 red and 1981 white for 180 francs.

Hilly, 5 Rue de la République, 84000 Avignon; tel: (90) 86.17.07. Closed Monday, Tuesday and Dec. 19 to Jan. 4. No credit cards. About 250 francs a person, including wine and service.

Peace Pagoda

Continued from page 7

he was joined by another monk named Matsunaga. The Austrians nicknamed Matsunaga "Um," the initials for *Unser Mönch* (our monk), and Matsunaga "Am" for *Anderer Mönch* (other monk).

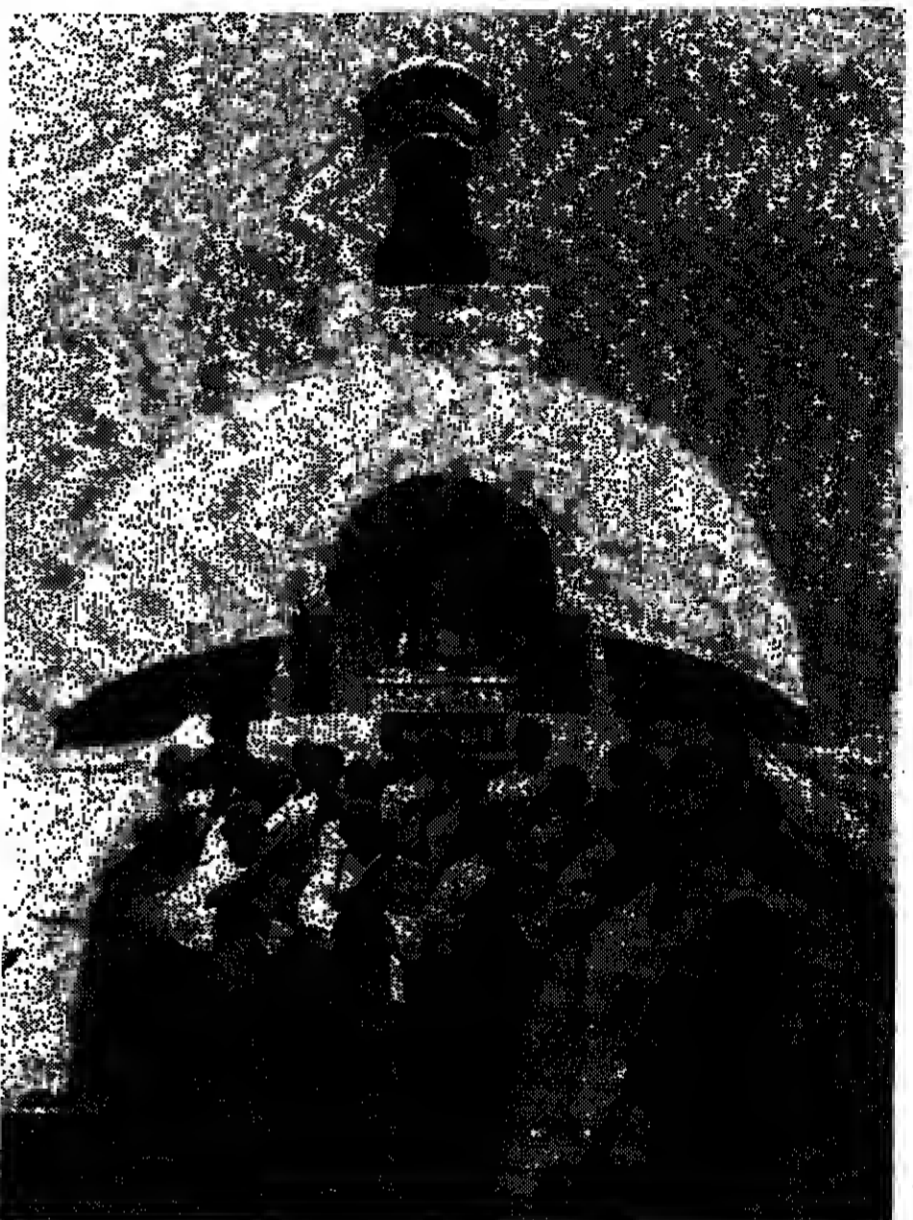
In halting English, Um and Am explained that they were part of an ongoing world peace march organized soon after the atomic destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. The founder of their movement is their guru, Nichidatsu Fujii. With the labor of his monks and the support of wealthy believers, mainly in Japan, Fujii's order has erected some 70 peace pagodas in Japan, Sri Lanka and India. Another is rising in Seattle. The first in Europe was dedicated three years ago in Millau, France, about 100 kilometers (62 miles) northwest of London.

As she and the monks talked, Elisabeth began to envision such a peace pagoda just outside her door. Meanwhile, as often happens when drumbeats spread the word, her monk population had doubled to four; by the time one of Fujii's lay disciples, the head of a Tokyo department store, came last fall to look in on them, there were half a dozen monks living in an unused mill that Elisabeth had secured from the city of Vienna.

Impressed, the executive invited her to come to Japan in January for three weeks. There she met the guru and traveled with him, visiting 20 of his peace pagodas. His backers agreed to finance her project for a pagoda and, returning to Vienna and the family restaurant, she leased the adjacent land of an abandoned gasoline station from the city.

In April, as shipments of statuary and the upper half of the pagoda started arriving here, 17 Japanese monks and a female helper from Nagasaki began laying stone on stone, by hand, for their first peace pagoda on the Continent. They were joined in the summer by volunteers from all over Europe, mostly students and young teachers.

So, on the banks of the not-so-blue Danube, there arose a gleaming white, bell-shaped pagoda the size of a six-story building. To the monks who built it, and who will move to London next week to start work on another, the peace pagoda is an umbrella for images of, and offerings to, Buddha. A three-meter-high golden Buddha sits in a niche between a golden wheel that symbolizes the spread of his teachings and reliefs of scenes from his life. Inside are just earth and air and broken stones. There is no door, for this peace pagoda is not a temple, but a reminder to the Danube's passing world — pedestrians and motorists, barges, hydrofoils, passenger ships and excursion boats from at least eight countries.



Elisabeth Lindmayer, with drum and monks, at the peace pagoda.

Inquiries about the pagoda's cost or whether real gold was used are met with the answer, "Material things do not interest us." A bit more forthcoming was the 98-year-old guru,

Nichidatsu Fujii, who flew in from Tokyo for Sunday's inauguration. He said he would like to live to see 100 — "100 pagodas like this one, which has opened all of Europe to peace."

Roast Lamb and Other Malaprops

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — One of our favorite anecdotes relating to food has to do with a lamb dish known in the French kitchen as *epigrammes d'agneau*, or lamb epigrams. It supposedly came about a couple of hundred years ago when a nouveau riche Frenchman listened to the conversation around the table in her home, and someone remarked that she had dined the evening before in the home of royalty. What's more, her guest recalled, they had enjoyed the epigrams of the host.

When the meal in her home ended, the lady of the house called in her chef and demanded that for the next dining occasion he produce a dish of epigrams. The chef's creation consisted of lamb chops plus breaded breast of lamb, breaded and served together. (The breast of lamb is classically cut into the shape of a heart; don't ask us why — we don't do it.)

EPIGRAMMES D'AGNEAU

2 boneless breasts of lamb, about 1½ pounds each (about 2 pounds before boning)
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
¾ tablespoons corn or vegetable oil
8 loin lamb chops, well trimmed of most fat
1 egg, lightly beaten
¾ tablespoons water
¼ cup flour
2 cups fine fresh bread crumbs
2 tablespoons butter

1. Preheat oven to 425 degrees.
2. Sprinkle the breasts with salt and pepper.

Rub the breasts all over with one tablespoon of the oil and arrange the pieces in one layer in a baking pan. Place the pan in the oven and bake 45 minutes. Remove the pan from the oven and pour off the fat.

3. Let the meat remain in a single layer. Cover it with a flat weight such as a rectangular baking or other dish. Add weights to the dish. Cover with foil and refrigerate for an hour or longer or until thoroughly chilled.

4. Cut each breast lengthwise in half. Cut each half into diamond shapes, rather than heart shapes; each piece should be about 1½ inches thick.

5. Preheat the broiler to moderately high.
6. Sprinkle the chops with salt and pepper.
7. Combine the egg, water and half a tablespoon oil in a flat dish and stir to blend.

8. Put the flour in a second flat dish and the bread crumbs in a third.

9. Dip the chops and the diamond-shaped pieces of cooked lamb first in flour, then in the beaten-egg mixture and then in the bread crumbs. Pat the pieces to help the crumbs adhere.

10. Arrange the pieces of breast close together, but not touching, on a baking sheet. Place under the broiler about five inches from the source of heat. Let broil, turning the pan as necessary so that the pieces brown evenly. Cook on one side about three or four minutes until nicely browned. Turn the pieces and continue broiling about three or four minutes on the second side.

11. Heat the remaining two tablespoons of oil and the butter in a heavy skillet and add the breaded chops. Cook about three or four minutes or until golden brown on one side. Turn and cook three or four minutes on the second side.

12. Serve two lamb chops and equal portions of the breast pieces to each of four guests. Yield: Four servings.

LAMB AND BARLEY SOUP

4 pounds meaty neck bones of lamb, cut into 2- to 3-inch pieces
20 cups water
Salt to taste, if desired
20 peppercorns, crushed
2 cups finely diced carrots
2 cups finely diced celery
2 cups chopped onion
1 tablespoon finely minced garlic
¾ cup finely chopped parsley, approximately
Freshly ground pepper to taste

1. Place the bones in a kettle and add cold water to cover. Bring to the boil and simmer about one minute. Drain well and run under cold running water until chilled. Drain. Return the bones to a clean kettle.

2. Add the 20 cups of water, salt and peppercorns and bring to the boil. Simmer two hours.

3. Add the barley, carrot, celery, onion, garlic and chopped parsley and cook one hour longer.

4. Remove the neck bones. Pull off the meat and cut into bite-size morsels. Discard the bones.

5. Return the meat to the kettle and add salt and pepper to taste. If desired, sprinkle with more chopped parsley before serving. Yield: Eight to 12 servings.

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TRAVEL

Yesterday's World of Tomorrow

by Mavis Guinard

ARC-ET-SENANS, France — On this site, 200 years ago, the architect Claude Ledoux dreamed about building the city of the future. Today, only a nondescript bistro and some dull houses stand outside the stone walls of France's earliest planned industrial center, the Saline Royale.

Past the portico and the petrifed grotto of the entrance, visitors gasp at the stunning symmetry of the semicircle of 18th-century buildings with mansard roofs, classic colonnades, pediments and a strange repetition of stone cascades pouring from round openings. Its pivot is the Palladian dwelling of the director, which underlined that official's powers: The workers gathered for Sunday worship on the monumental stairs leading to his upper-story apartments, while underground vaults served to store the "white gold" produced during the week. For this elegant little Versailles between Geneva and Besançon was a salt factory.

It was the working nucleus of an unfinished — and never to be finished — utopia. Each building was assigned a specific function, from the cauldrons and furnaces for salt manufacturing to housing for the workers. Long since turned to other uses, the model complex has been restored not only to bear witness to past ideals but also to provoke thoughts about the future.

This lush agricultural area, near the pine-forested Jura, lies on a deep vein of rock salt that taints all its water. The Romans taught herds of pigs forage around the brackish swamps; the Romans taught how to turn the water into salt by heat and evaporation. Everyone depended on salt to cure hides and preserve meat or fish. Some feudal landlord first thought of imposing a sales tax on this necessity, and the French kings inherited the privilege.

The crushing salt tax — the *gabelle* — was bitterly resented. Bandits like the famous Mandrin, who detoured the salt traffic, became popular heroes. Stealing salt was a crime punished by death, and Mandrin was only the most colorful of the many who were executed. In a report on the salt tax, the banker Necker reported to Louis XVI that 300 of 400 men arrested had been sent for long terms to the galleys.

Salt manufacturing was a lucrative state business when Ledoux — in favor at the royal court because he had built a pleasure dome for Du Barry — was put in charge. Until then salt had been treated near the source, at nearby Salins. To increase production and revenue needed to aid a distant American revolt against the British, in 1775, Ledoux planned another factory away from the congested old city, which was prone to fires and epidemics. Rather than bring wood to the water, why not bring water to the wood and exploit the vast forests of La Chaux to feed the greedy furnaces?

Driving now through the cool pine forests, one can only be relieved that this method of making salt became uneconomical and petered out in the 19th century. Still, 15,000 great pipes were laid to provide the 21 kilometers (13 miles) of wooden pipe that followed the course of the river Loue from Salins downstream to Arc-et-Senans. There, it took five years to complete all of the planned complex and pot it into operation.

The idealistic architect saw the salt manufacturing project as a place to put into practice his theory that man would become better in a decent environment. In Arc-et-Senans he began by providing decent housing for the workers close to their place of work, and he envisioned far more.

But Ledoux's next projects — a theater in Marseilles, a courthouse in Aix-en-Provence — fell through and his royal patrons commissioned him to build another unpopular project, the tollhouses or *octrois* around Paris. (Here again, he lodged the customs employees in 40 cozy parodies of Greek temples, all different. Only 4 remain.)

When the revolution came, Ledoux's association with hated tax and toll schemes almost cost him his head. While in prison, he worked on the details of his city around the existing industrial heart of Arc-et-Senans. These are now on display at the Saline exhibit and the plans and detailed elevations show small garden plots radiating in concentric circles around the walls. Beyond are individual and collective houses for merchants and craftsmen, including a home for a "man of letters." Community buildings take care of recreation, education, medical care and the passing traveler. The dead were laid away in catacombs surrounding a chapel in the form of a sphere.

The forms of many buildings relate to their uses: The floor plan of the house of prostitution, with its many cubicles, is in the form of a phallus; Ledoux intended that "the open display of vice would bring sinners back to the straight path." Ledoux, a product of the Age of Reason, was convinced that society corrupted man, and thought the role of architecture was to provide a perfect environment to elevate the morals of the common people. He left architects this message in a five-volume treatise describing his works and ideals that he hoped would be dedicated to the "Czar of all Russia" before he died in 1806.

He was misunderstood in his day and his bewildering classicism was rejected by the romantic 19th century, but Ledoux's inventive forms, creative energy and concern for human needs bring him close to modern architects. One of these, Paolo Soleri, who with his students is building a city on a mesa in Arizona, echoed Ledoux as he told a group of American and Japanese art students at Arc-et-Senans about his dream of a city built in man's image and intended as a machine for man to live in.

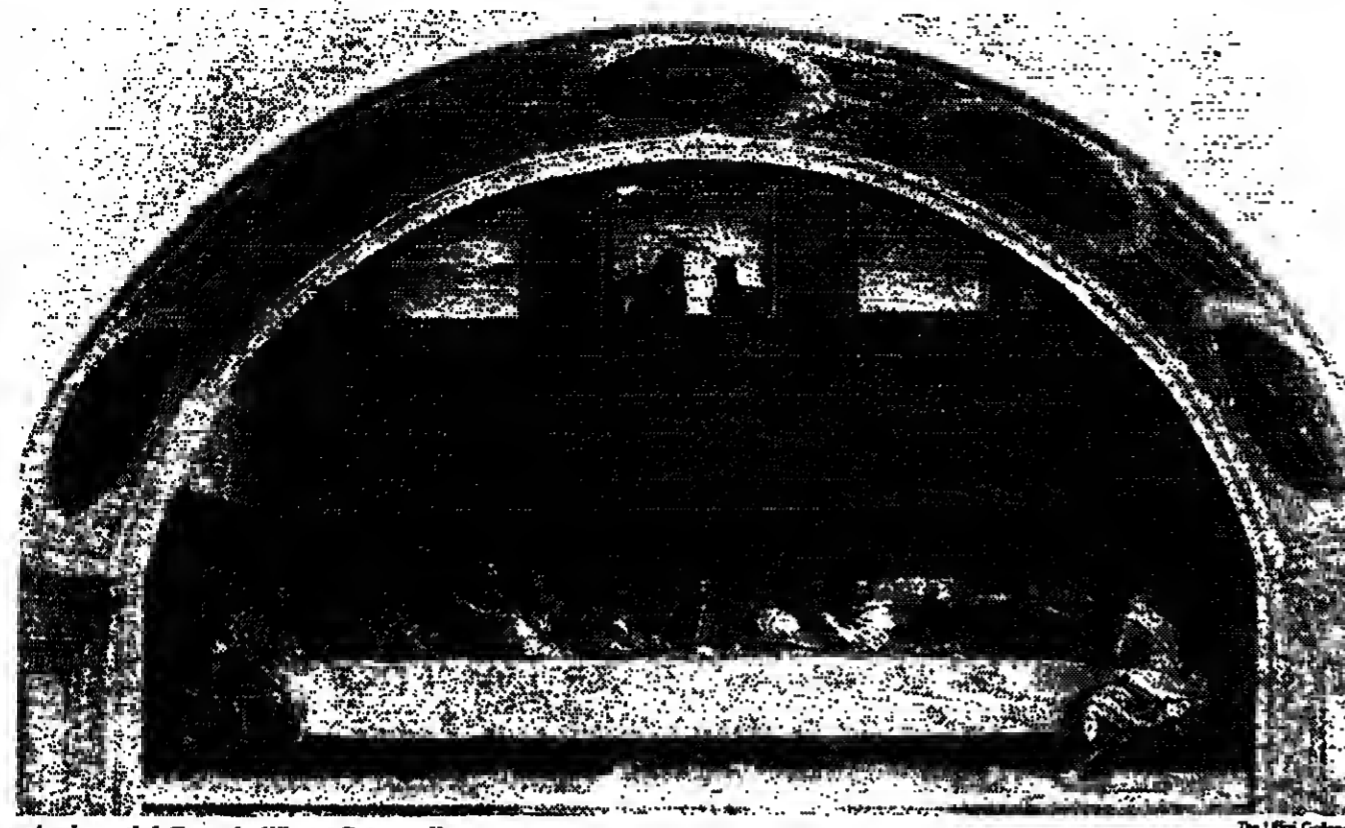
His lecture was one of a series sponsored here, for, in addition to providing a showcase of France's architectural heritage that attracts 80,000 visitors a year, the Fondation Claude Ledoux has for seven years tried to provoke thought on topics such as the landscape, communications, U.S.-French relations or the musicians of tomorrow. "We are passionately concerned with time and change," says the foundation's director, Louis-Bertrand Raffour. "We want this to be a living monument."

As in Ledoux's time, the message has yet to filter down to the local villager. In the bistro outside the Saline, youngsters complain: "Nothing ever happens here."

Arc-et-Senans is half an hour from Besançon by car, two and a half hours from Geneva or Lausanne. It is open 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Monday through Saturday and 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday during July and August, with guided tours every hour. From April through June and from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, the schedule is 9 A.M. to noon and 2 to 6 P.M., with tours on request only.

Among special events scheduled this season: Oct. 2, "La Fête du Ciel," or "sky festival," everything that belongs in the air will be up there, including children's kites, parachutes, balloons, ultralight craft and possibly the Goodyear blimp.

Information on seminars and other events: Fondation Claude Ledoux, Saline Royale, 25610 Arc-et-Senans, France; tel: (81) 86.46.11.



Andrea del Sarto's "Last Supper."

Florence's Many Last Suppers

by Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — Anyone who has made the pilgrimage to Milan to see Leonardo's "Last Supper" — and has wandered away disappointed — is to be understood, consoled and advised to go south.

In Milan, the original splendor of that large fresco is easier to imagine than to see: Under the gray light in the Santa Maria delle Grazie church, Milan's damp climate and industrial pollution have contributed to the deterioration of Leonardo's masterpiece, surrounded today by a seemingly permanent bulk of restorers' scaffolding.

Coraggio — and on to Florence, where at least 20 Last Suppers can be seen in vivid color and bold outline, better preserved in the sunnier, drier climate and all restored since the 1966 flood.

Portrayals of Jesus' last meal with his disciples were often done at the end wall of the refectory where monks took their meals. This development coincided with the rise of powerful religious orders and Florentine prosperity in general. In fact, the Last Supper was a Florentine artistic phenomenon, as was Leonardo.

A 2-day tour of about 10 of these huge frescoes, by Andrea del Castagno, Domenico Ghirlandaio, Andrea del Sarto and other masters, offers a capsule history of Renaissance art, for the most part in the old confines of the city. It's also a way to avoid the crowds concentrated in the major museums.

Before starting, a word of advice: Posted visiting hours are not always respected; and buildings are frequently closed for unpredictable reasons. The Santa Croce monastery was recently closed, for example, because a friar had died and his brothers of the church were paying their respects in private. But with a few words of eager Italian, the visitor can often find a priest or caretaker to show him the art of the church or monastery even if it is strictly off-limits. The Italian term for the Last Supper is *L'Ultima Cena* and *cenacolo* is the architectural term for the refectory in which it is found.

When monasteries and convents were suppressed under Napoleon, they were put to use by the government as schools, hospitals and army barracks. In some cases, these buildings are still state property, and not open to the public, even if they have been returned to use by the church.

Although it was previously illustrated in sculpture, mosaics and panel paintings, the Last Supper first appeared in Florence in its monumental fresco form around 1360 in the Santa Croce *cenacolo*, now a museum adjacent to the church and piazza of the same name. The artist was Taddeo Gaddi, a disciple of Giotto. His rough table with rudimentary utensils and almond-eyed apostles is part of the scene of the Tree of Life growing from the cross of the crucified Jesus.

The Last Supper does not achieve singular importance even in its second historical rendering, in the Santa Spirito *cenacolo*, now a separate museum on the Piazza Santo Spirito on the other side of the Arno. Although it is badly damaged, a fresco by Andrea Orcagna, painted in about 1365, is fascinating for its fierce flocks of angels swarming in a black sky around the crucified Jesus. The artist was thought to have been traumatized by the plague of 1348, which killed half the population of Florence.

The first full Renaissance celebration of the Last Supper is that of Andrea del Castagno in the former Benedictine *cenacolo* of Sant'Apollonia, just off the Piazza San Marco. The power and suspense of the moment when Jesus said, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, one of you shall betray me," are illustrated as if to drumbeat. All the apostles are alerted to the presence of a traitor except the young John, who has fallen asleep beside Jesus. Castagno adorned this *cenacolo* in 1444. It has been closed but will be officially reopened toward the end of this year.

There are many ways of looking at the Last Supper. For those who know the Bible, it could be interesting to trace the changing positions and characteristics of the apostles during the 200-year evolution of this artistic subject. In the early depictions, Judas is clearly the villain, isolated on the far side of the table from Jesus. Later, it is often doubting Thomas who seems to portray the greatest tragedy; good and bad are no longer as distinct as they were in the Middle Ages.

Social historians can focus on the table, food and utensils, which become more elaborate with Florentine prosperity. The master of this decorative detail was Ghirlandaio, whose *Ognissanti cenacolo* seems to be set in paradise. Beautiful birds and ripe fruit trees introduce a landscape beyond the table of the apostles. For the first time in the evolution of the Last Supper, the architectural features of the refectory are incorporated into the fresco to create depth and space. A lordly peacock — a symbol of resurrection — perches on the window ledge. The table is festooned with cherries, fine wine glasses and mounds of bread for this relaxed supper.

Another Ghirlandaio *cenacolo* in the San Marco Museum offers a comparison between the work of the master and that of his *bottega*, or workshop. Although this fresco was probably executed after 1480, when the *Ognissanti* one was painted, it seems more primitive because it was mainly a product of Ghirlandaio's pupils.

The colors are flat and the figures wooden, and the anatomical disproportion between the feet and the heads of the apostles suggests that one pupil did the feet and another the heads, each disregarding the efforts of his companion. On the painted wainscoting behind the table is a Latin quotation from the Gospel of St. Luke: "I place you at my table as my father will place you in his kingdom."

Ghirlandaio's refinement is matched by Pietro Perugino, who adorned the *cenacolo* of Foligno in 1490. Formerly a garage, orphanage and photographic library, this *cenacolo* is still under siege, but promises to be officially opened in 1985 when its smaller paintings are finally restored from flood damage. Its Last Supper, once thought to be by Raphael, is set early in the Garden of Gethsemane. Feathery trees contrast delicately with the strong perspective architectural columns giving them perspective. A similar Perugino is open in the Santa Maria Maddalena de' Pazzi Church.

The most animated *cenacolo* in Florence is the only working one, the Convento della Calza, which has an unusual trapezoidal cloister. A polite, smiling visitor is advised to ask for the Mother Superior (*La Superiore*), and if it is not lunch or dinner time, one of the 14 nuns who run the convent as an old folks' home may have time to explain the intricacies of the *cenacolo* fresco of Franciabigio. It was painted about 1514 and seems to be based on Leonardo's 1495 version in Milan: There are the same light and shadow of a dark supper scene lit by three painted windows, which here contain views, still recognizable, of Florence's Via Romana.

On Franciabigio's table, the wine is served in small ceramic pitchers bearing the red cross of Malta. The original nuns were of the Order of Malta and the convent was a hostel for pilgrims on the way to Venice, bound for the Middle East.

Of all the Florentine Last Suppers, the most beautiful is that of Andrea del Sarto, completed in the San Salvi *cenacolo* in 1527. By then the sturdy lines of the Renaissance had yielded to Mannerism and the colors were enflamed. For the first time, there are onlookers at the table, two peasants in Tuscan garb looking down from a balcony at the apostles in classic robes.

As in Leonardo's more dramatic Last Supper, Judas is on the same side of the table as Jesus and the other disciples, and can only be identified by his reaching for the bread, not yet blessed by Jesus. The drama is no longer be-

tween Jesus and Judas, who is as handsome and noble as the others, but between Judas and the other apostles. The Renaissance had made its irreversible turn.

Other biblical subjects had become suitable subjects for adorning refectories. In 1536, Giovanni Antonio Solimani depicted the "Multiplication of the Loaves by Saint Dominic," newly restored in the San Marco Museum and interesting for the monks' faces and black and white robes. A magnificent baroque "Supper in the House of Simon with Mary Magdalene" (1573) by Santi di Tito can be seen in the Santissima Annunziata *cenacolo* off the Piazza Santissima Annunziata.

A final monumental Last Supper is that of Alessandro Allori, a nephew of Bronzino, in the Santa Maria del Carmine *cenacolo* just off the cloister of the church of the same name. Here a fierce old friar on two canes can be most intimidating in the winter season, when the place is usually closed. If all fails, call for Padre Giuliano, the superior of the monastery, who is well-informed about the richly colored fresco painted in 1582 by Allori and directly inspired by Andrea del Sarto.

The positions of the apostles are virtually identical, as are the colors of their robes, although their double-shaded satin shine is typically Mannerist. But while Andrea del Sarto's decor has the simplicity of the early Renaissance, Allori's has a draped, tasseled and brocade splendor that seems more germane to the palazzo than to the church. Significantly, two small portraits, of the artist and of the lay patron, appear in the lower extremes of the fresco.

The secularization of the Last Supper and Christian art in general grew more pronounced in Venice after Paolo Veronese was commissioned in 1573 to do the refectory of Saints Giovanni and Paolo.

The Vatican's Inquisition tribunal called the artist to trial to defend his Last Supper, which contained such unseemly elements as a dog, a clown with a parrot and a battered servant with a bleeding nose. After Veronese had defended the artist's right to freedom of the imagination, the tribunal diplomatically resolved the matter, and salvaged an investment, by suggesting that the title be changed to "Feast in the House of Levi."

This converted masterpiece can be seen today in the Accademia Gallery in Venice.

Visiting hours:
Santa Croce Museum, Piazza Santa Croce: 9 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and 3 to 6:30 P.M. Closed Wednesdays.
Santa Spirito *Cenacolo*, Piazza Santo Spirito: 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. weekdays and 8 A.M. to noon weekends. Closed Mondays.
Cenacolo di Sant'Apollonia, 1 Via 27 Aprile: formerly 9 A.M. to noon and 3 to 5 P.M. Telephone 287.074 for information.
Cenacolo d'Ognissanti, 42 Piazza Ognissanti: 9:30 A.M. to noon and 4:30 to 7:30 P.M. every day.

San Marco Museum, Piazza San Marco: 9 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. weekdays (closed Mondays) and 9 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. Sundays.
Foligno, 42 Via Foligno. Closed until 1985.
Santa Maria Maddalena de' Pazzi, 38 Borgo Pinti: 9 A.M. to noon and 5 to 7 P.M. every day.
Convento della Calza, 6 Piazza della Calza at the Porto Romano: discretion of the Mother Superior.

San Salvi *Cenacolo*, 16 Via San Salvi: 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. (closed Mondays). Groups should book with Uffizi Gallery, tel: 282.341 or 677.570.
Santissima Annunziata *Cenacolo*, Piazza Santissima Annunziata: discretion of Brother Stefano.
Santa Maria del Carmine, Piazza Santa Maria del Carmine: 7:30 A.M. to noon and 3 to 7 P.M. every day.

A guided tour of the Last Suppers of Florence is being offered by Padre Ferdinando Battazzi of the Ognissanti Church, 42 Piazza Ognissanti (tel: 296.802).

Dancing Up an Indonesian Storm

by Gumilla K. Knutsson

SURAKARTA, Indonesia — Once again, as she has for centuries, the Queen of the South Seas arrived to dance for the King of Solo. The young princes smiled and the old noblemen fretted, and a thunderclap burst, as it had to, above the Sushubunan's palace in Surakarta, central Java.

From his elevated throne in the heart of the vast pavilion, His Serene Highness Pakoe Boewan XII appeared to be very pleased as he watched the stately and intricate movements of the wedding dance performed by nine graceful members of the royal household.

Accompanied by the rhythms of the gongs and cymbals of the *gamelan* — a bamboo xylophone — orchestra, the dancers repeated the steps of the *bedoyo ketawang*, as generations of princesses had before them, re-enacting the tale of the love of the Queen of the South Seas for the king.

Solo — nr Surakarta, as the city is generally named now — is less than an hour's jet flight from Jakarta. Less well-known than tourist Jogyakarta, some 40 miles (about 64 kilometers) away, Solo, with its half-million inhabitants, is a center for traditional Javanese dance and music, attracting scholars and students from all over the world.

The city has two Academies for the Performing Arts, where visitors may attend rehearsals and performances most days of the year. The two palaces — the Hadiningrat and the Mangkunegaran — also have regular dance and gamelan orchestra rehearsals. And there are dance and music events every night at the Sriwedari Amusement and Culture Center. Guests can check with their hotel's reception desk for information.

The most refined, and most private dance performance in Solo takes place each May during the coronation ritual at the Sushubunan's palace. Because of the religious nature of the ceremony, only members of the court could attend until the rules were loosened 10 years ago to include a few local and national dignitaries. Foreigners are rarely invited, but 90 to 100 spectators, many of them students from local dance and music academies and a dozen outsiders, attended the dress rehearsal two days before the dance this year. Potential visitors should write well in advance to the Chamberlain, K.R.T. Harjonegoro, Jalan Kratonan 99, Solo, Central Java, Indonesia.

The present king ascended to the throne in 1945 under the Japanese occupation. When the Dutch colonial administrators returned after World War II, they gave him some authority in return for his loyalty to them during the Indonesian struggle for independence. Although he was stripped of power after his country gained sovereignty in 1949, he still plays a symbolic and cultural role.

His lifestyle, however, is the subject of controversy. As a Moslem, he is entitled to four wives. As a Javanese king, he has the right to keep a harem. Consequently — perhaps — he has 64 children, an empty treasury and a palace that is slowly falling apart for lack of money.

In spite of these problems, the ritual has continued. The *bedoyo ketawang* stems from the 17th-



During the wedding dance.

century reign of Sultan Agung, but some say its steps were known as early as the third century. As well as being a ceremonial dance staged for the diversion of the court, it is religious, with spiritual themes woven through its verses. Above all, it is a wedding dance.

The Queen of the Spirits, so the legend goes, fled in despair to the depths of the South Seas when she discovered she had leprosy. From time to time, the present king's forefather, Pamembahan Senopati, visited the queen, who fell in love with him and asked him to stay with her on the throne of the South Seas. He declined, but promised that all his descendants would marry her.

When his grandson, Sultan Agung, visited her, he was charmed by the *bedoyo ketawang* dance performed at her court and invited her to teach it to his own favorite dancers. She promised the sultan she would come each year to train new *bedoyo*; the legend says that the queen arrives as rain or a cloud.

This year, guests in formal dress — both Western and Indonesian — arrived at 11 A.M. at the pale blue and marble entrance hall crowned by the Sushubunan's coat of arms and paraded slowly through several courtyards to the time played by a gamelan orchestra and the salute of the palace guard, in black stiff-collared jackets and sarongs. The soldiers carried long sabers or a gold-sheathed kris, a long, wavy blade.

Open on three sides — the fourth gave on to the royal quarters — the pavilion consisted of a huge painted roof supported by carved and gilded pillars. Across the hall, the main orches-

tra bided its time behind a cloud of incense. The women of the court entered discreetly and sat on the floor behind the throne; they wore *dadot* (sarongs) in the King's colors — other, cream and black — and, around their shoulders, the royal sash in bright orange.

After another long moment, the chamberlain signaled that the Sushubunan was arriving. The gamelan orchestra changed rhythm and Pakoe Boewon XII, an elegant man in his late 50s, appeared on the podium.

The second most important woman of his house (the first being his mother, absent from this year's ceremony) entered and chanted that the princes were about to arrive. The sons, with other men of equal rank in the family, entered wearing costumes similar to those of the guards, with golden krises in their belts. The chamberlain announced the arrival of the noblemen who, amid much polite fussing, finally sat down facing the king.

It was now 1 P.M. and very hot. The guests had turned anything at hand into impromptu fans. The guard had changed, the orchestra had faded away, and the main gamelan with sacred gong took up the melody.

Dressed as royal brides in dark blue and gold sarongs over a trail dyed red in imitation of the blood of the sacrificial animals used in the past, the nine dancers took their measured steps. At each one, there was a sprinkle of jasmine and rose petals. Their hairpieces, rolled into nets of gold and flowers, seemed too heavy for their slender necks, stretching and bowing in demure movements. Old women, themselves once *bedoyo* dancers, surrounded the performers with great care, crawling along to wipe a perspiring back, arrange a twisted train or adjust a slipping *dadot*.

As the beat grew louder and faster, thunder growled over the royal palace. An instant later, the skies opened. The Queen of the Spirits, the Queen of the South Seas, had arrived for her wedding.

For travelers seeking a hotel, the Kusuma Sahid Prince (Jalan Asrama 22, P.O. Box 20, Surakarta; tel: 0271-6356, telex: 22274) used to be the private residence of a prince. Its spacious, air-conditioned accommodations cost from the equivalent of \$34 for a room for two to \$75 for a bungalow. Add 21 percent for service and tax. The Mangkunegaran Palace (Istana Mangkunegaran, Surakarta; tel: 0271-5683) is in the compound of the second palace. Rooms cost the equivalent of \$30 to \$35.

Into the Bush in the Name of Science

NEW YORK — It is not known where they came from and their language is not connected to any other. They have no form of writing, no formal laws, no notion of rank and no clearly defined history. They also have no cancer, no heart disease and no high blood pressure.

The Waorani tribe at the headwaters of the Amazon in eastern Ecuador is among the most primitive, isolated people on earth, but soon they will be having visitors. New York's Explorer's Club, whose flag has been carried to the ends of the earth and into space, is sponsoring a major expedition to the Waorani to determine what causes their resistance to the diseases of civilization. The expedition will be filmed by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The doctor for the eight-member expedition, James Larrick, who has studied the Waorani before, and a geneticist, Kathy Burk, hope to study gene samples from the tribesmen to determine why they avoid ailments common in industrialized societies, and perhaps, Larrick says, to solve a bigger mystery — why the developed world has the diseases it has.

There are 600 Waorani, 500 of them in a protectorate set up by the Ecuadorian government in 1969 and 100 in a "pristine" state deep in the Amazon jungle.

The expedition, which leaves this month for a five-week stay, will concentrate on the 100 tribe members in the jungle, filming their way of life and bringing back samples of their culture, including a few of the

nine-foot-long blow guns used with curare-poisoned darts to kill game.

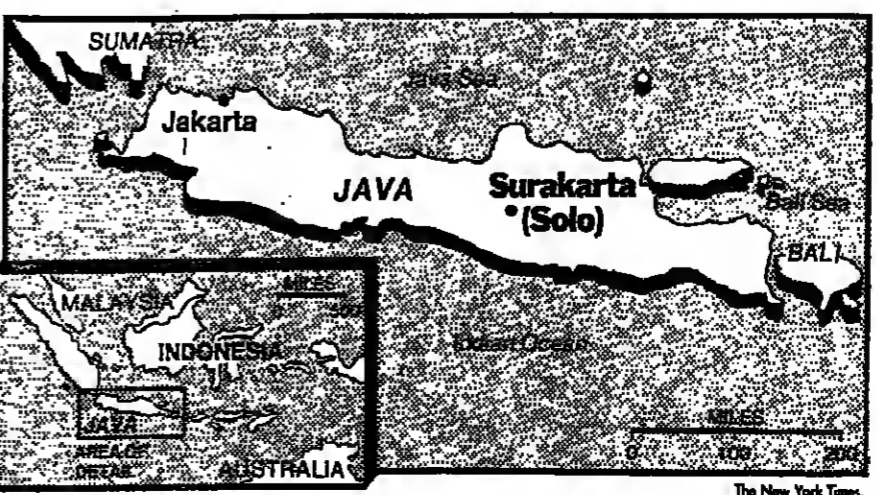
"I expect we will be well-received," says an expedition member, James Yost, 41, an anthropologist who lived among the Waorani for 8 years. "They are interested in some of the things the white man can give them, like rubber boots to use for hunting. And besides, the vendettas are pretty much over now."

The Waorani resisted contact with the outside world for hundreds of years, but in 1955 came to public attention by killing five missionaries. Three years later, the wife of one of the missionaries made contact and went to live with them.

Yost says that as a result of the missionaries' work the Waorani have become more peaceful. But while they are internally tranquil, they are externally savage. For generations, the Waorani raided other settlements to settle disputes. They also practiced infanticide, burying alive children whose parents had died.

"They believed it was right to kill a child if it had lost its father or mother because it would be difficult to care for," Yost says. Studies show that 45 percent of the Waorani died as a result of vendettas and 4 percent as a result of infanticide.

Yost adds that the tribesmen believe in an afterlife: If they pass a giant box in front of their heaven, they enter a life exactly the same as in the jungle. If not, a tribesman is returned to earth as a termite — which the Waorani believe lives forever.



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